The New-York Times.

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From Dispensatory of the United States.

(DIOSMA CRENATA.) BUCHU LEAVES.

PROPERTIES—Their odor is strong, diffusive, and somewhat aromatic; their taste bitterish, and analogous to mint.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES AND USES—Buchu leaves are gently stimulant, with a peculiar tendency to the *Urinary Organs*, producing diuresis, and, like other similar medicines, exciting diaphoresis when circumstances favor this mode of action.

They are given in complaints of the Urinary Organs, such as Gravel, Chronic Catarrh of the Bladder, Morbid Irritation of the bladder and Urethra, Disease of the Prostate Glands, and Retention or Incontinence of Urine, from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation. The remedy has also been recommended in Dyspepsia, Chronic Rheumatism, Cutaneous Affections and Dropsy.

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is used by persons from the ages of 18 to 25, and from 35 to 55 or in the decline or change of life; after confinement or labor pains; bed-wetting in children.

Nothing pertaining to these preparations will be withheld from either the faculty or the public.

In conclusion, the entire *modus operandi* of procuring and preparing the ingredients being perfectly free for inspection, it will be deemed both unjust and unfair for the faculty and the public to decide upon the merits of these preparations without a trial, especially after so much pains and expense in bringing them to their present state of perfection.

These preparations

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all the diseases for which they are recommended. It is not claimed that a single bottle will restore to soundness a constitution broken down and shattered, or that dissipation may be continued when under treatment, and a cure effected; but that, where the directions are obeyed, these preparations will surely

EFFECT A CURE.

The best evidence of the truth of the foregoing statements is found in a simple trial, which

WILL CONVINCE

the most skeptical of their entire truthfulness.

THE LABORATORY FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF
HELMBOLD'S
COMPOUND
FLUID EXTRACTS

in Philadelphia has been visited by hundreds of Physicians. It will soon be removed to

NO. 594 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK CITY,

at which time the Faculty are invited to inspect the mode of preparation, &c.

HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL
WAREHOUSE, NO. 594 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

An Imperialist View of the Situation.

Juarez No Longer President Because Not Re-elected.

His Minister of Justice Deserts His Cause.

The Minister Claims that he Should Have Taken the Presidency.

Juarez Accused of Proroguing His Term of Office.

Maximilian's Speech on the Death of His Father-in-Law.

He Boasts of What He Has Done for Mexico.

Information About the Imperial Mexican Express Company.

The United States and President Juarez.

From La Nacion, Dec. 13.

The latest news from the United States declares that Gen. LOGAN has declined to accept the position of Plenipotentiary to the Juarist government, which was offered him by the Washington Cabinet.

Had any other person been designated to occupy that position, we should have inquired whether His Excellency the Plenipotentiary, would have proceeded to meet face to face the lawful President of the Mexican Republic.

Let us examine the situation with perfect impartiality.

The United States government has just brought to a close, with a successful result, a prolonged and bloody war waged for the purpose of enforcing the respect due the laws. It is therefore to be supposed that this same government, as illustrious as it is powerful, has no desire to ignore by its foreign policy the principle that it has caused to prevail at home by sacrifices unnumbered. At present the government of Señor JUAREZ has ceased to exist legally and *de facto*. In truth, its constitutional career closed on the 30th day of November last. His power not having been confirmed by an election, as ordained by the republican constitution of 1857, Señor JUAREZ must give way to the acting President of the Supreme Court of Justice, once a member of his party, who, having encountered the same dangers as JUAREZ, has at length given proofs of his adherence to the principles represented by the constitution of 1857. Instead of obeying the laws which he pretends to uphold, Señor JUAREZ has promulgated decrees which declare him to be still in power, when in the same country lives the man who should now occupy his position. By such action he ignores the constitution of the land, and, by ignoring that constitution he destroys with his own hand the titles of his lawful existence as President.

The justice of this statement was set forth at the close of JUAREZ'S official career, by the citizen who should have been invested with the Presidency; that citizen was Señor DON MANUEL RUIZ, Acting President of the Supreme Court. Señor RUIZ has just retired to private life, having uttered a solemn protest against the acts of the EX-President, and having demonstrated that the constitutional decrees having been overruled by the said JUAREZ, the official proceedings of the EX-President are null and void. The newspapers have published the protest, as given below, and the statements therein contained cannot emanate from a more reliable source, being made public by a man who has clung to the republican government to the very close of its existence, having endured as many hardships as JUAREZ himself.

The substance of this declaration is that the government of JUAREZ has fallen by limitation of his lease of office, and, moreover, been overthrown by its own acts; its death occurred on the 30th day of November, 1865, the last day of its legal power. Besides, it was destroyed by those very men who violated the constitution which had been their banner; since then it has neither existed legally nor *de facto*.

We have confined ourselves to these brief and lucid observations, penned without bitterness and without anger, believing them worthy the consideration of all American citizens of good faith.

OFFICIAL PROTEST OF DON MANUEL RUIZ.

From the Periodico Oficial, Dec. 13.

The following is the protest framed by Don MANUEL RUIZ, declaring the unlawfulness of the prorogued power of JUAREZ, whose course of action he has entirely ignored, proclaiming his adherence to the imperial form of government. The reader will easily appreciate the importance of the subjoined document.

SIXTH CONSTITUTIONAL MINISTRY OF THE SUPREME COURT OF NATIONAL JUSTICE.—DATED AT THE MINISTRY, Nov. 30, 1865.

This day brings to a close the usual constitutional term of office of the acting President of the Republic, as set forth by article 80 of the Federal Constitution. From to-morrow, the supreme executive power of the nation can only be legally exercised by the Acting President of the Supreme Court of Justice, or by the Constitutional Minister who, as Acting President, legally assumes his duties and for cause. By this statement it will be seen that the prorogation of the constitutional term of office which the Acting President has taken upon himself to accord by his decree of the 8th inst., does not bestow upon him the right of continuing in the exercise of the supreme national power, inasmuch as such proceeding is in direct violation of the sense of the constitution, as well as prejudicial to the honorable discharge of the functions invested in him by the decree of October 27, 1862.

The general constitution, by article 82, decrees in the most explicit manner that at the close of the ordinary term of office of the President of the republic, whatever obstacle may arise preventing the election of a successor, or the installment of the President-elect, the supreme power shall invariably be intrusted to the hands of the President of the Supreme Court. The law of Oct. 27, cited above, does not in any emergency authorize the Executive to prorogue the national term of office, nor deprive the rightful depositary of the supreme power of his privileges, nor appoint a successor to whom can be passed the rights and liberties of the nation. On the contrary, by that decree he is commanded to preserve inviolate the form of government laid down by the constitution, and forbidden to take such measures as would lead to the violation of chapter four of the constitution, relative to the rights and duties of public officials. It being evident that the orders contained within the several decrees of the 8th instant, violate the general constitution and secondary laws, men of honor and conscientious citizens, those who would deserve from the nation a vote of high confidence, those who have published as the principles that have been so dearly bought, those who trust in the salvation of the country by a strict enforcement of the laws, and who would not behold their dearest hopes shattered by one blow, must see that it is their imperative duty not only to protest against the usurpation of the national power, whatever may be the emergency referred to as a pretext for such illegal action, but must abstain from taking any part in public affairs, until the supremacy of the law be asserted and order reestablished.

For these reasons, from this ministry, I, acting as Constitutional Minister of the Supreme Court of Justice, and protesting by a solemn protest against the flagrant violation of the fundamental and secondary laws of the divers decrees of the 8th instant, do hereby announce my retirement to private life, and my intention to support my family by my personal exertions, taking to my home a tranquil conscience that tells me that I have acted justly and done my whole duty.

I trust, Sir, that you will present this epistle to the Acting President of the Republic, informing him that my determination does not in the least affect the sentiments of peculiar esteem that I have ever professed to entertain for him. Independence, liberty and reform.

MANUEL RUIZ.

Acting Minister of Justice of the Constitutional Government of the Republic.

To HIDALGO DEL PARRAL.

From the Periodico Official, Dec. 21, 1865.

We copy the following document from the Durango *Telegraphe:*

MEXICAN EXPEDITIONARY CORPS, SECOND DIVISION OF INFANTRY, 20 CHIEF D'ESCADRON OF THE GENERAL STAFF VILLOT, COMMANDING THE FRENCH TROOPS AT RIO FLORIDO:

RIO FLORIDO, Dec. 1, 1865.

SIR: Señor DON BENITO JUAREZ having prorogued the constitutional term of office, and I no longer recognizing his character as President of the Republic, which position he formerly held by law, have resolved to take no longer any active part in public affairs, and to return to private life, there to resume my profession as a lawyer and earn my daily bread.

Having that object in view, I wrote to Parral yesterday the letter that I now inclose for your perusal; and immediately approached your lines to appear before you for the purpose of making known my resolution. I believe myself justly included among those who are benefited by the decree of amnesty of the 3d ultimo, on account of my resignation from office and my voluntary surrender to you. The text of this decree having been communicated to me yesterday, privately, by a friend, with entire confidence I now appear before you as the representative of power nearest at hand, and trust that I am deserving of all respect and justice. I am, &c., &c. MANUEL RUIZ.

P. S.—As it is impossible to print the inclosed communication in this locality, I would be much indebted to you if you would forward it to any part of the country where publicity may be given to my letter, its publication being in accordance with my earnest wish.

Certified a correct copy—The Acting Colonel, Chief of Staff. LEVAL.

Speech of the Emperor Maximilian.

A deputation waited on the Emperor on the 16th of January, to offer sentiments of condolence on the death of his father-in-law, the late King of Belgium. The Emperor replied as follows:

GENTLEMEN: I thank you for the sympathy you have manifested in the grief of the Empress and myself for the trouble that has befallen us. In such a misfortune there is much to console us in the remembrance of the great and noble examples that have been left us as an heritage by the late King of Belgium.

He, like ourselves, in accepting the throne that a people offered him, found a nation to constitute and a government to found. Thanks to the disinterested intervention of France, he was enabled to make peace succeed to war, and devoted himself without intermission to institute valuable interior reforms. He promised liberty to his people, and during a long period of thirty-five years he fulfilled his word. It promised the country security and tranquillity, and he gave them both to it, consolidating also its independence. He did more—he elevated it to a distinguished rank among the States of Europe, and even made it one of the first in commercial importance and freedom of thought, leaving its escutcheon and noble flag without a stain.

We shall endeavor to profit by this great example by which God has shown us that His Providence never forsakes just and honorable monarchs in their noble enterprises. His daughter the Empress has just returned from a toilsome journey, into distant lands in a dangerous climate, with no other safeguard than the love of the people; everywhere she has met with a frank and cordial reception that has shown over again the sympathy that exists between the nation and ourselves—when the discontented were pleased to say that my august consort would only meet with indifference—when calumniators dared pretend that she would forget her duty and return to Europe. On this occasion I am happy to express particularly my deep gratitude to heroic Vera Cruz and beautiful Yucatan, who have received the Empress with an affection that will ever remain engraved on my heart.

As to myself, gentlemen, you have been witnesses of my labors. Leaving aside the vain theories which lead to anarchy, I have consecrated my time to the direction of the public administration, to the development of the elements of the wealth and prosperity of the country, and to the solution of the great questions which interest it the most.

In this arduous task I have been obliged to encounter the impatience of some and the backwardness of others; for wounds opened by fifty years of civil war are not healed in a day; but strong in faith, I go straight to my end with indefatigable perseverance. My strength may fail; never my will.

My object is not to change the democratic customs of the nation, because I am convinced that they elevate the mind of the citizen in inspiring him with the consciousness of his dignity and value. I have respected the liberty of the press when it has not degenerated into licence, at the same time that I have made the authority of the land respected. He must be blind indeed that does not see that a strong authority is the last anchor of safety for our country. You have seen my calmness in the midst of calumnies that have been pointed against us by foreigners. Forward, gentlemen, the calumnies will pass, but our works will remain. Strong in the support of my conscience and the purity of my intentions, I contemplate the future with tranquillity. Mexico has put her honor in my hands. Let her know that her honor is secure.

EFFECT OF THE SPEECH.

The official journal has the following remarks on the speech:

"It is impossible to describe the magical effect produced upon all present by the grave and significant words of the Emperor. When we remember the great example that the august father of our sovereign gave during his life, to the noble and generous wrecks that their Majesties cherish for the happiness of Mexico, the Imperial discourse could not fail to inspire in all those who had the happiness to hear it the purest and noblest love for the sovereign and the country."

The ceremony put the seal to the august and melancholy gravity suitable to the mournful event that it recalls.

The Emperor wore his General's uniform, so remarkable for its simplicity. The epaulettes were covered with crape, a t the collar the Mexican eagle.

The Imperial American Express Company—Official Statement Concerning It.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 2.

Papers relative to the organization of the Imperial Mexican Express Company in this country, under the authority of the so-called Emperor of Mexico, were transmitted to the House to-day by the President.

On Oct. 27, 1865, Señor ROMERO calls the attention of the Secretary of State to this exercise of authority, by the adventurer called Don FERNANDO MAXIMILIAN, of Hapsburg, and especially to the point that the company engages to carry material of warfare of the invading army of Mexico, and that the agents of the company are special agents of emigration. Under date of Nov. 1, Mr. SEWARD says that when such agents or citizens of the United States, acting with them, shall infringe in any way the laws or treaties of the United States, or the laws of nations affecting the Republic of Mexico, proper measures of redress will be promptly taken. On the same day Lieut.-Gen. GRANT sends to the Secretary of the organization of the express company for the undoubted purpose of aiding the Imperial government of that country.

Mr. SEWARD replies the same day that proper measures have been adopted to prevent the violation of laws of the United States and treaty stipulations with Mexico. These measures are indicated in a note to the United States Attorney, DANIEL S. DICKENSON, in which he is directed diligently to watch the operations of the Mexican Express Company, and to act in the premises as his sound judgment and discretion should dictate to prevent any violations of the obligations of the government toward the constitution and recognized government of Mexico.

Communications during the present month prove the pretence that President JUAREZ had assented to the enterprise to be false.

On the 81st of January Mr. SEWARD acknowledges the receipt of a communication with inclosures from the Mexican government.

THE RIO GRANDE.

Reported Movement of Juarez and the Liberals—Bagdad Abandoned by the Liberals and United States Guard—Arrival of Major-Gen. Wright—A Protest Against the Conduct of Our Officers and Soldiers.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Feb. 1.

Dates of the Matamoras *Ranchero* from the 23d to the 27th January are received.

The *Ranchero* insists that President JUAREZ has left El Paso for Texas, and that his arrival at San Antonio, before reported and then denied, was desired to be concealed; also that he had a great deal of silver with him for future use.

CORTINAS left Brownsville on the 22d ult., to go up the Rio Grande. He returned and crossed over to a point fifteen miles below Matamoras on the 26th.

Gen. ESCOBEDO, with his entire force, 250 strong, has left Camargo for some interior Mexican point.

Gen. CANALES, with a small force, has left Mier for Victoria. He and Gen. ESCOBEDO are at open variance.

The *Ranchero* says that CANALES and ESCABEDO cannot escape to neutral territory for protection.

Bagdad was abandoned on the 26th ult. by the Liberals and by the United States guard there. The Imperial troops reëntered the town on that day.

An English, French and Spanish man-of-war are cruising off the mouth of the Rio Grande, and three Mexican Imperial war vessels are cruising from off BRAZOS St. Jago to the mouth of the Rio Grande.

Maj.-Gen. WRIGHT is reported to have arrived at Bagdad to investigate the Bagdad affair.

A better condition of affairs is now prevailing at Monterey than for some time past. Business men who had left there for Saltillo, are returning.

Nearly all the merchants at Matamoras, Mexican and foreign, among the former several prominent and influential Liberalists, have published a solemn protest against the course of the United States army and civil officials on the Texas side of the Rio Grande, charging them with being responsible for the troubles and outrages on the Rio Grande frontier, by aiding the partisans of JUAREZ—a party which, at present, the protest says, has no more foothold on that frontier than that afforded by said officials.

The protest is very severe in its tone, and its truth is officially certified to by the Vice Consuls of Spain, France, Prussia and Great Britain, resident at Matamoras.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 2.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

The Civil Rights Bill which passed the Senate to-day is generally regarded as one of the most important before this Congress. Its first section provides that all persons born in the United States, and not subject to any foreign power or tribal authority, excluding Indians, are hereby declared to be citizens of the United States. During the debate upon the bill Senator TRUMBULL has repeatedly said that he did not think this section necessary, as the believed all such persons to be citizens now, but he had moved it in order to set at rest all doubts upon the point. It was adopted by more than a two-thirds vote. The second section of the bill, in a word, declares that there shall be no distinction in or exclusion from civil rights on account of race or color or previous condition of slavery. In the debate to-day Mr. HENDRICKS, Mr. DAVIS and Mr. GUTHRIE argued against the power of Congress to pass any such sweeping measure as this, and Mr. TRUMBULL, Mr. WILSON and Mr. LANE, of Indiana, took the other side, and held that the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery would not be carried out in spirit unless this bill or a similar one was passed. Mr. HENDRICKS took special exception to the machinery of the bill, because its provisions were the same as those of the Fugitive Slave Bill. Mr. LANE, of Indiana, responded that they were monstrous when they were in that bill, for they were used to deprive men of their liberty; but they became meritorious now, when it was proposed to use them to secure men in their liberty. He thought it a case of poetic justice, in which God made the wrath of man to praise him. Mr. HENDRICKS also Mr. COWAN also made a point against the last section of the bill, which provides that the military may be called upon to enforce the execution of the law, which they declared was the first step toward a military despotism. Mr. WILSON read from recent enactments of Southern State Legislatures, showing how distinction is made against the negroes, and said the law would be a farce without this section. Mr. TRUMBULL settled the question by showing that the obnoxious section was copied from a law passed during the Democratic administration of VAN BUREN. The vote on the passage of the bill was thirty-three to twelve, the only Republicans voting nay being COWAN and NORTON.

DODGE VS. BROOKS.

The greater part of to-day's session in the House was taken up by an argument in the case of Dodge *vs.* Brooks for the seat from the Eighth New-York City District. The matter came up on Mr. RAYMOND'S motion to reconsider the vote by which the papers in this case were referred to the Committee on Elections, so as to give Mr. DODGE an opportunity of being heard before the House. This was agreed to, and both Mr. DODGE and Mr. BROOKS were heard, the latter occupying much the greater portion of the time, but the discussion developed the very important fact that Mr. BROOKS had violated the statute in regard to preparing and forwarding his testimony in the time prescribed by law, and that therefore he had no right to have it printed, except by permission of its opposite party. Mr. DODGE agreed to Mr. BROOKS' desire to have the testimony printed, provided there should be no further delay. Mr. DAWES, Chairman of the Committee of Elections expressed his determination to dispose of the case at the earliest possible moment.

CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. STEVENS reported to-day, from the Committee on Appropriations, the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation Bill, making appropriations for the civil service for the year ending June 30, 1867.

FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

The Freedmen's Bureau Bill, after being considered in the House this P. M., was made the special order for the session to-morrow to the exclusion of all other business; and Mr. ELLIOTT gave notice that he would call the previous question on Monday and bring the measure to a vote.

THE FRANCHISE BILL.

The unintentional insertion of the word "only" in the abstract of the bill regulating the elective franchise in the District of Columbia, reported by Senator ANTHONY, was a material error. The bill grants the right of suffrage to all such persons as were entitled to vote in 1865, and to all others who may reside here one year prior to any election, and who are qualified. It makes no distinction of color.

WHO OWNS THE AMENDMENT?

As some misapprehension exists relative to the paternity of the joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution on the subject of representation, it is proper to say that on the 15th of January Representative CONKLING presented two propositions for amendment in that respect, and that the Committee on Reconstruction adopted his proviso, that whenever the elective franchise shall be denied or abridged in any State on account of race or color, all persons therein of such race or color shall be excluded from the basis of representation. This is included in the joint resolution, as passed.

ERRORS CORRECTED.

The telegraph blundered with its usual facility in transmitting to you General Orders No. 6, War Department. Forming a permanent artillery board, the name of Capt. JOHN GIBBON, Fourth Artillery, late Major-General of Volunteers, one of the detail for the board, was omitted; and it was Senator MORGAN, not Gen. AUGUR, who gave a brilliant reception last night.

SMUGGLING.

The bill prepared by the Commissioner of Customs and the convention of frontier collectors and customs officers to prevent smuggling, is now in the hands of Secretary MCCULLOCH for examination and approval. The Secretary will probably send the proposition to Congress on Monday next, and urge its immediate passage. In the meantime Commissioner SARGENT is receiving information daily of new evasions of the revenue laws and of fresh instances of smuggling from Canada.

CASE OF DETECTIVE BAKER.

Detective BAKER was not sentenced to-day, as was expected, on indictment for false imprisonment of Mrs. COBB. There are three other indictments against him for robbery, false imprisonment and extortion, on which he will be tried within the next two weeks.

PARDONS.

Applications for pardons continue to be received at the office of the Attorney-General, the greater number being of the $20,000 class. The President, to-day, ordered that warrants be issued for the pardon of 300 North Carolinians.

IMMIGRATION.

Dispatches to the State Department indicate that immigration from Europe to the United States will this year exceed that of any previous year. All the German ports, especially, are filling up with persons desirous of securing a passage to this country.

VISITORS TO THE HOUSE.

Gens. THOMAS and MEADE were present during the earlier part of the discussion, and at a later stage thereof Gen. SHERMAN appeared on the floor, while just at its close Mr. SEWARD entered the chamber for the first time since the attempt on his life.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE....Friday, Feb. 2.

ENFORCEMENT OF CIVIL RIGHTS.

Mr. SUMNER introduced the following joint resolution for carrying out the guarantees of a republican form of government in the Constitution of the United States, and enforcing the constitutional amendment for the prohibition of slavery.

Whereas, It is provided in the constitution that the United States shall guarantee to every State in the Union a republican form of government; and

Whereas, By reason of the failure of certain States to maintain governments which Congress can recognize, it has become the duty of the United States, standing in the place of "guarantor" where the principal has made a lapse, to secure to such States, according to the requirement of the guarantee, governments republican in form; and

Whereas, Further, it is provided in a recent constitutional amendment that Congress may enforce the prohibition of slavery by appropriate legislation, and it is important to this end that all relics of slavery should be removed, including all distinction of rights on account of color; now, therefore, to carry out the guarantee of a republican form of government, and to enforce the prohibition of slavery,

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, That in all the States lately declared to be in rebellion there shall be no oligarchy, aristocracy, caste, or monopoly invested with peculiar privileges and powers, and there shall be no denial of right, civil or political, on account of color or race—but all persons shall be equal before the law, whether in the court-room or at the ballot-box—and this statute, made in pursuance of the constitution, shall be the supreme law of the land, anything in the constitution or laws of any such State to the contrary notwithstanding.

The preamble and resolution were laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. SUMNER gave notice that he should move this joint resolution as a counter proposition to the constitutional amendment passed by the House.

APPRAISERS.

Mr. MORGAN, from the Committee on Commerce, reported the bill to amend the acts relating to officers employed in the examination of imported merchandise with amendments, by one of which the salary of the appraiser is made $6,000, instead of $5,000, and that of the assistant appraisers $4,000, instead of $3,000.

To the first section of the bill a proviso is added that the Collector shall not, under any circumstances, send for examination and appraisement less than one package of every invoice, or less than one package of every ten packages of goods, or a greater number if deemed necessary, unless the Secretary of the Treasury shall direct that a smaller number may be examined.

A new section is added, which empowers the appraiser, when the floors of the public stores shall have an accumulation of merchandise awaiting appraisement, from an increase of importation or other cause, to require all his officers and employes to give extra hours to their duties.

EXTENSION OF THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr. NESMITH introduced a bill to grant lands in aid of the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Central Pacific Railroad of California to Portland, in Oregon, or the navigable waters of the Columbia River.

ENFORCEMENT OF CIVIL RIGHTS.

Mr. HOWE presented a petition of the citizens of Wisconsin asking that persons of African descent in the lately rebellious States be admitted to citizenship and equal rights as a condition precedent to the readmission of those States. It was referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

EQUALIZATION OF BOUNTIES.

Mr. SHERMAN presented a petition of Ohio soldiers asking for an equalization of bounties; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

SPECIMENS OF GOLD AND SILVER ORE.

Mr. NYE offered a joint resolution, which was adopted, requiring the Secretary of the Interior to set apart a room in the Patent Office for the exhibition of specimens of gold and silver.

SALE OF STAMPED ENVELOPES.

The bill for the sale of postage stamps and stamped envelopes on credit was taken up and passed.

PROTECTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS.

Mr. TRUMBULL called up the bill for the protection of all persons in the enjoyment of their civil rights.

Mr. DAVIS (Dem.) took the floor in continuation of his speech commenced yesterday, and offered an amendment to strike out the first section of the bill and insert a provision that the citizens of one State shall be entitled to be citizens of the several States, &c.

Mr. TRUMBULL replied to Mr. DAVIS' speech. Mr. DAVIS had characterized the bill, he said, as monstrous, intolerable and unconstitutional, simply because it declared that all men should be equal in the enjoyment of their civil rights. It was not a bill for the benefit of black men, or for the benefit of white men. It simply proposed to break down the barriers which heretofore had denied civil rights to the black men. It had nothing to do with political rights and did not confer the right of suffrage. It simply gave secured rights guaranteed by the adoption of the constitutional amendment.

Mr. GUTHRIE (Dem.) did not think the bill was warranted by the constitution or by sound policy. The pretence for the bill was the adoption of the constitutional amendment. He could not see the benefit of any such bill. Slavery was abolished, and all laws relating to slavery were abolished with it. He would advise the people of all the States where slavery formerly existed, to put the emancipated slaves upon an equal footing with the whites as to civil rights, and they would do so without this bill.

Mr. HENDRICKS (Dem.) moved to strike out the ninth section of the bill, which empowers the President to use the army and navy, when necessary, to prevent the violation and enforce the due execution of this act. Mr. HENDRICKS did not believe this bill as dangerous as the Freedmen's Bureau Bill, because it opened the courts for the settlement of questions arising under it. It had a sting in its tail, however, which he proposed to remove by striking out the last section.

Mr. LANE, of Indiana, spoke in favor of the bill. He had heard Senators on the other side denounce this measure, but he had not heard them say anything against the Fugitive Slave Law, from which it was drawn. He stood by every provision of it, and indorsed it all. He believed any provision fit to be justified by the second clause of the constitutional amendment.

Mr. WILSON replied to Mr. GUTHRIE'S remarks. Mr. GUTHRIE had said that freedmen ought to have civil rights, yet six of the Southern States had passed labor laws which the military authorities had been compelled to set aside. He referred to Gen. GRANT'S late order for the protection of colored persons, and said he was sure it was issued with the approval of the President.

Mr. COWAN rose to protest against the doctrine that it was justifiable to substitute the military authorities for the writ of error or the *certiorari*. To do so was to make this government a military despotism. The bill before the Senate did not propose only to abolish slave codes, it proposed to abolish all State laws making distinction between white men and black men. He denied the power of Congress to repeal such State laws as were confined to the relations of the citizens of the States for themselves.

Mr. TRUMBULL replied again to the arguments urged against the bill. Mr. GUTHRIE had said that in his opinion the slave codes were abolished with the abolition of slavery. If all persons thought with Mr. GUTHRIE, there would be no necessity for such a bill; but it was evident from what the Southern Legislatures had done that there was necessity for such a law.

Mr. SAULSBURY (Dem.) moved an adjournment, which was voted down.

The question was then taken on Mr. HENDRICKS' amendment, and it was rejected—Yeas 12, nays 24.

The vote was then taken on Mr. DAVIS' amendment, and it was negatived.

Mr. SAULSBURY moved to amend by inserting after the words "civil rights" the words "except the right to vote."

Mr. TRUMBULL hoped Mr. SAULSBURY would not insist on his amendment. Voting was a political right, and the bill only referred to civil rights. The amendment was therefore unnecessary.

Mr. SAULSBURY was confident that if the bill was passed, it would be decided by Republican courts that the negro had the right to vote under it. He could not differ with a Judge who so decided. The right to vote was a civil right, and could not be construed in any other way. He called for the yeas and nays on the adoption of his amendment.

YEAS—Messrs. Cowan, Davis, Hendricks, Nesmith, Riddle, Saulsbury, Stockton—7.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Buckalew, Chandler, Clark, Conness, Cragin, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Guthrie, Harris, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Kirkwood, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, McDougall, Morgan, Morrill, Norton, Nye, Poland, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Sumner, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Wade, Williams, Wilson, Yates—30.

So the amendment was not adopted.

Mr. NORTON offered an amendment, which was adopted, striking out a clause in the seventh section, as follows: "And in case of the escape of persons for whose arrest such warrant or process was issued, shall, moreover, forfeit and pay, by way of civil damages to the party claiming to have been aggrieved by his act, the sum of $1,000, to be recovered by action of debt in any of the courts aforesaid, within whose jurisdiction the said offence may have been committed."

The question was then taken on the passage of the bill, and it was passed—yeas 33, nays 12, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Chandler, Clark, Conness, Cragin, Dixon, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Kirkwood, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, Morgan, Morrill, Nye, Poland, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Willey, Williams, Wilson and Yates—33.

NAYS—Messrs. Buckalew, Cowan, Davis, Guthrie, Hendricks, McDougall, Nesmith, Norton, Riddle, Saulsbury, Stockton and Van Winkle—12.

Mr. MORRILL said he had been desired by Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, to say that if present he (Mr. JOHNSON) would have voted against the bill.

The bill as passed provides in

SECTION 1. That all persons born in the United States not subject to any foreign power, excluding Indians not taxed, are hereby declared to be citizens of the United States without any distinction of color; and there shall be no discrimination in civil rights or immunities among the inhabitants of any State or Territory of the United States on account of race or color or previous condition of slavery; but the inhabitants of every race and color, without regard to previous condition of slavery or involuntary servitude—except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted—shall have the same right to make and enforce, contract, sell, be parties and give evidence to, inherit, purchase, lease, sell, hold and convey real and personal property, and to have full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the security of person and property, and shall be subject to like punishment, pains and penalties, and to none other; any law, statute, ordinance, regulation or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

SECTION 2. That any person who, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation or custom, shall subject or cause to be subjected any inhabitant of any State or Territory to the deprivation of any right secured or protected by this act, or to different punishments, pains or penalties on account of such person having at any time been held in a condition of slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, or by reason of his color or race, than is prescribed for the punishment of white persons, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the court.

The remaining sections define the judicial proceedings to be taken under the bill.

The Senate adjourned at 5½ o'clock, to meet on Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

AID TO RAILROADS.

Mr. KASSON, of Iowa, offered a resolution, which was agreed to, that the Committee on the Pacific Railroad be instructed to inquire into the expediency of extending government aid to the Iowa branch of the Pacific Railroad, in an amount equal to that extended to the Kansas branch of said road, for the purpose of completing the Iowa branch to the capital of Iowa.

THE INDEMNITY ACT.

Mr. MCKEE, of Kentucky, asked but failed to obtain permission to introduce a bill to amend the Indemnity act of 1862.

It provides that any suit brought in any State court against any United States officer, for arrest and imprisonment, shall be removed to the Court of Claims, where it shall be filed and disposed of as other claims are disposed of in said court.

THE NEW-YORK CONTESTED SEAT.

Mr. RAYMOND, of New-York, said that he yesterday moved a reconsideration of the vote by which, on motion of his colleague, (Mr. BROOKS,) certain papers presented by the latter were referred to the Committee on Elections. His object in making the motion to reconsider was to allow the contestant to be heard, his colleague having made some objection. But the gentleman (Mr. BROOKS) could suit his convenience, and discuss the matter now or on some other day.

Mr. BROOKS replied that he was before the Committee on Elections two hours to-day, and was therefore physically unable to proceed with the discussion. He would prefer that the discussion should go over until Monday. The House had ordered that at 3 o'clock the question should be taken on the bill to enlarge the powers of the Freedmen's Bureau. If the motion pending should be open for discussion it would probably consume all the intervening time, and several gentlemen who desired to do so would be precluded from addressing the House.

Mr. ELIOT said that in view of this fact and that the present question was one of privilege, he had agreed to continue the debate on the Freedmen's bill to-day and to-morrow and on Monday, after the expiration of the morning hour, demand the "previous question."

Mr. DAWES said that he did not intend to participate in the debate, but he thought that it was the duty of the House now to decide whether the mass of testimony presented by Mr. BROOKS should be referred to the Committee on Elections and printed. Mr. DODGE, the contestant, submitted his papers in the case at the commencement of this session, which were referred to the committee and printed. As the testimony was only on one side, the committee called on the sitting member (Mr. BROOKS) for his testimony and had frequently called for it from that time to this, and only within the last few days had a large package of papers appeared from him.

Mr. BROOKS said that the gentleman (Mr. DAWES) was in error. At the very first intimation in committee he had caused the transmission of the papers by his own movement, and prior to that no official notice had been served upon him.

Mr. DAWES said that he had reason to suppose that long before the holidays the committee had distinctly informed Mr. BROOKS that there was no testimony before it from the sitting member, and one week from that time the notice was repeated through the clerk of the committee to produce his testimony, if he had any, in order that it might be printed with the testimony of the contestant, so that when the question came up before the committee for consideration there should be no cause for delay. That was before the holidays. Notice was given to the parties that the cause would be ready for a hearing at a given day. There was no intimation to the committee that the sitting member would offer any testimony to be printed until two days ago, when there was found in the clerk's office a large mass of papers purporting to be testimony from the sitting members. Where this testimony had been since the time for taking testimony was closed by law he did not know. By the statute the testimony was required to be closed a year ago. It was under these circumstances that the testimony was referred to the committee day before yesterday. He had no opinion to express as to whether the testimony was properly taken or sent to the Clerk of the House, addressed to the sitting member or not; for he had not heard from the sitting member on that point. The committee had taken pains to prevent such a state of things as was here to-day, and did not think that after going through 540 printed pages of testimony of the contestant they should sit down and wait a month for that of the sitting member to be printed.

Mr. RAYMOND said that personally this matter was of entire indifference to him; he had made the motion merely that the contestant might be heard.

Mr. BROOKS said that nothing could have more surprised him after the motion of his colleague (Mr. RAYMOND) than the remarks of the gentleman from Massachusetts, who had taken a summary step by exhibiting the influence of the committee of which he was the organ to suppress the publication of all the testimony on his (Mr. BROOKS') side. If the House was to follow the lead of the gentleman, he might as well this moment submit to the fate of others—take up his hat and go home to his constituents, and leave a large portion of New-York, as well as a portion of the entire country, unrepresented.

Mr. DAWES replied he had failed to make himself understood by the gentleman. He did not wish to express himself one way or another. But he did complain that the Committee of Elections had been treated as they had after all the pains they had taken.

Mr. BROOKS said the whole tone and tenor of the gentleman's remarks were of a character to prejudice the sitting members, and to give all the advantages of his position to the contestant. The honorable member from Massachusetts, who is a man of honor would not rise in his place and say that he had officially given him notice by his sign and signature of any necessity for his presenting his papers until he had been officially notified to appear before the committee. He had conversations with the clerk of the committee, who was connected with the public press as others of the clerks were—but never, so help him God, had any official information been given him from the committee that there was any order to present these papers to the committee before he received the first intimation of the chairman of the committee. He (Mr. BROOKS,) in the presence of the House, in ordinary session, asked that these papers be referred to the Committee on Elections, and that they be printed. The first intimation he had was from his honorable colleague (Mr. RAYMO

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Corrected List of Fire Signals Adapted to the Whole City.

Below will be found a corrected list of fire-signals, alarm-stations and locations adapted to the whole city, and which went into operation on the 1st inst.

The stations and locations practically represent small fire-districts. The signals are made on the tower bells, or on the fire engine-house or police station-house gongs, by strokes corresponding with the numbers of the stations. Thus, four strokes in quick succession—an interval—then three strokes (43) would indicate that a fire had occurred at or not far from the station of that number—Thirteenth-street, near Fourth-avenue:

SIGNALS AND ALARM STATIONS.

Signal.	Station.
2	Firemen's Hall, Mercer-street.
3	Engine-house, Chambers-street, corner Centre.
4	Engine-house, Cedar-street, near Trinity-place.
5	Engine-house, Stone-street, near Broad.
6	Engine-house, Liberty-street, near Nassau.
7	Engine-house, Fulton-street, near Church.
12	Engine-house, Burling-slip, near Water-street.
13	Engine-house, William-street, near Pearl.
14	Engine-house, East Broadway, near Catharine-st.
15	Engine-house, Franklin-street, near Hudson.
16	Engine-house, Franklin-street, near Varick.
21	Engine-house, Clinton-street, near Division.
23	Engine-house, Henry-street, near Gouverneur.
24	Engine-house, Eleventh-street, near Avenue B.
25	Engine-house, Ludlow-street, near Delancey.
26	Engine-house, Houston-street, near Columbia.
31	Repair-yard, Elizabeth-street, near Bayard.
32	Engine-house, Elizabeth-street, near Prince.
34	Engine-house, Marion-street, near Prince.
35	Engine-house, Wooster-street, near Spring.
36	Engine-house, Mercer-street, near Fourth.
41	Engine-house, Fifth-street, corner First-avenue.
42	Engine-house, Fourteenth-st., near First-av.
43	Engine-house, Thirteenth-st., near Fourth-av.
45	Engine-house, West Tenth-st., near Greenwich-av.
46	Engine-house, Charles-street, near Bleecker.
51	Engine-house, Morton-street, near Hudson.
52	Police-station, New-street, near Wall.
53	Police-station, Beekman-st. near William.
54	Police-station, Grand-street, corner of Ludlow.
56	Police-station, Madison-street, near Clinton.
57	Police-station, Chambers-street, near Greenwich.
58	Police-station, Oak-street, near Roosevelt.
61	Police-station, Franklin-street, near Rector.
62	Police-station, Attorney-street, near Delancey.
63	Hook's Mill's, foot of Bank-street, North River.
64	Insurance Patrol, Dutch-street, near Fulton.
65	Insurance Patrol, Elm-street, near Broome.
71	Engine-house, Spring-street, near Varick.
72	Engine-house, Leonard-street, near Broome.
73	Engine-house, Fifth-street, near Avenue D.

LOCATIONS INDICATED BY TELEGRAPH.

The following locations where no stations are established, are indicated by telegraph:

Signal.	Location.	Signal.	Location.
121	Ft. Broad-st., E. R.	247	25th-st. c. Broadway.
123	93d Sllp, c. Water-st.	248	31st. c. 1st-av.
124	Custom-house.	252	34th-st. c. 4th-av.
125	Ft. Wall-st., E. R.	253	34th-st. c. 3d-av.
126	Cedar-st. c. Pearl.	254	35th-st. c. 6th-av.
127	John-st. c. Cliff.	256	37th-st. c. 6th-av.
129	Harper's Bldgs, Pearl-st	257	40th-st. c. 3d-av.
131	James-slip, E. R.	258	Reservoir, 42d-st.
132	23d-st. c. Madis'n.	262	42d-st. c. 4th-av.
134	Washington, c. Morris.	263	17th-st. c. 9th-av.
135	Greenwich-st. c. Rector	263	Foot of 18th-st., N. R.
136	Greenwich-st. c. Thames	264	21st-st. c. 7th-av.
137	Greenwich-st.c. Barclay	265	23d-st. c. 7th-av.
139	Astor House, B'dway.	267	23d-st. c. 9th-av.
141	City Hospital, B'dway.	268	Foot of 22d-st., N. R.
142	Erie Bldgs, ft. Duane-st., N. R.	271	28th-st. c. 10th-av.
143	Washington-st&Laight	272	Foot of 29th-st., N. R.
144	Canal-st. c. Hudson.	273	30th-st. c. 7th-av.
146	Broadway, c. Canal-st.	274	31st-st. c. 9th-av.
147	Centre-st. c. Howard.	275	35th-st. c. 11th-av.
148	Hecker's Mills, Cherry-st.	276	37th-st. c. 7th-av.
151	Henry-st. c. Pike.	278	Foot of 39th-st., N. R.
152	Ft. Grand-st., E. R.	281	41st-st. c. 10th-av.
153	Ft. Montgomery, E. R.	282	42d-st. c. 8th-av.
154	Delancy-st. c. Columbia		4 D to 86TH-st.
156	Orchard-st. & Irving'n.	*Signal.*	*Location.*
157	Grand-st. c. 3d-av.	345	46th-st. c. 1st-av.
158	Laurens-st. c. Grand.	346	47th-st. c. 5th-av.
161	Ft. Spring-st., N. R.	347	Grand-st. c. 5th-av.
162	Hudson-st. c. King.	348	54th-st. c. 5th-av.
163	Houston & Thompson.	351	56th-st. c. 1st-av.
164	Broadway c. Bleecker.	352	61st-st. c. 2d-av.
165	Anuity-st. c. Sullivan.	353	63d-st. c. 3d-av.
167	Bleecker-st. c. Carmine	354	71st. c. 3d-av.
168	Ft. Amos-st., N. R.	356	77th-st. c. 3d-av.
171	Abing'nSq., Hudson-st.	357	78th-st. c. 3d-av.
172	Spring-st. c. Varick.	358	81st-st. c. 3d-av.
173	5th-av. c. 9th-st.	361	84th-st. c. Av. A.
174	Cooper Inst., 3d-av.	362	85th-st. c. 3d-av.
175	Houston-st. c. 2d-av.	363	86th-st. c. 3d-av.
176	3d-st. c. Av. A.	364	Ft. of 43d-st., N. R.
178	8th-st. c. Av. D.	365	44th-st. c. 8th-av.
181	Foot of E. 11th-st.	367	48th-st. c. 10th-av.
182	9th-st. c. 10th-av.	368	Foot of 49th-st., N. R.
183	2d-av. c. 10th-st.	371	52d-st. c. 7th-av.
184	Foot of East 14th-st.	372	53d-st. c. 10th-av.
185	14th-st. c. Av. A.	373	59th-st. c. 8th-av.
188	5th-av. c. 14th-st.	374	62d-st. c. 11th-av.
173	14th-st. c. 7th-av.	375	68th-st. c. 10th-av.
	11TH TO 42D-ST.	376	72d-st. c. Broadway.
Signal.	*Location.*	378	73th-st. c. 10th-av.
234	16th-st. c. 3d-av.	381	82d-st. c. 10th-av.
233	17th-st. c. Av. B.	382	86th-st. c. 10th-av.
232	18th-st. c. 1st-av.		86TH-ST. TO 106TH-ST.
237	18th-st. c. Broadway.	*Signal.*	*Location.*
238	21st-st. c. Av. A.	42	91st-st. c. 5th-av.
235	103d-st. c. 2d-av.	424	99th-st. c. 3d-av.
242	23d-st. c. Lexington-av.	425	103d-st. c. 2d-av.
243	23d-st. c. 5th-av.	426	91st-st., c. 10th-av.
245	Foot of 20th-st., E. R.	427	96th-st. c. 10th-av.
246	27th-st. c. 3d-av.	428	105th-st. c. 10th-av.

FIRE DISTRICTS.

The city, above One Hundred and Sixth-street, is divided into eight Fire districts, and alarms for fires occurring there will be struck upon the Mount Morris tower bell according to the number of the districts, as follows:

First District—Ward's Island.

Second District—Randall's Island.

Third District—From One Hundred and Sixth-street to One Hundred and Sixteenth-street; from Sixth-avenue to the East River.

Fourth District—From One Hundred and Sixth-street to One Hundred and Sixteenth-street; from Sixth-avenue to the North River.

Fifth District—From One Hundred and Sixteenth-street to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street; from Sixth-avenue to the East River.

Sixth District—From One Hundred and Sixteenth-street to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street; from Sixth-avenue to the North River.

Seventh District—North of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street; from Sixth-avenue to Harlem River.

Eighth District—North of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street; from Sixth-avenue and Harlem River to the North River.

The location signals are so arranged that fires between the Battery and Fourteenth-street will be indicated by signals beginning with one stroke of the bells; fires between Fourteenth and Forty-second streets by signals beginning with two strokes of the bells; fires between Forty-second and Eighty-sixth streets by signals beginning with three strokes; and fires between Eighty-sixth and One Hundred and Sixth streets by signals beginning with four strokes.

The down-town bells will not ring for fires that are further up town than Twenty-third-street, and the up-town bells will not ring for fires below Fourteenth-street. When fires occur between Fourteenth and Twenty-third streets, all the bells in the city will ring. In this arrangement the Mount Morris Tower bell is not included. That strikes only the district signals.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

Reception of the Annual Reports—The Last Fair—Nomination of Officers.

At a meeting of members of the American Institute last evening, at the Cooper Union, President WILLIAM HALL in the chair, the reports of the various committees were read and the nominations were made for officers for the ensuing year. Ninety-one persons applied for admission as members last evening.

REPORT OF BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

The Board of Trustees, whose annual report was read by Mr. THOMAS N. ADRIANCE, suggests the expediency of taking advantage of the present apparent inflated prices of real estate to sell the institute's real estate on Broadway and Leonard-street, the revenue from which, last year, after deducting taxes, insurance, &c., was not far from $5,800. The Trustees further report that the institute has not yet availed itself of the offer by Columbia College of two free scholarships perpetually. The Trustees recommend that nominations to these scholarships be confined to the families of members of the board. More than seven thousand persons have been put in communication with the institute through the medium of the Farmers' Club. At the August meeting the institute authorized the Board of Trustees to borrow money upon the credit of the institute, but instead of borrowing the trustees were able to reduce the institute's indebtedness by $3,000. The list of members was increased during the year by the addition of 203 life and annual members, 22 corresponding members and four honorary members. The Trustees close their report with a graceful tribute to the memory of their late fellow-members, Prof. JAMES J. MAPES, THOMAS B. STILLMAN and BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr.

THE LIBRARY COMMITTEE.

The report of the Library Committee, which was read by Dr. PARMELEE, says that upon the application of the librarian the index of all the patents published at the Great Seal Patent Office, of Great Britain, consisting of forty-three volumes, has been presented by that office to the institute, and the complete series of abridgments of the specifications of all the inventions patented by Great Britain have been ordered. WATT'S BIANSFIELD'S and other valuable works on chemistry have been ordered from London. The report acknowledges donations of books, &c., from Messrs. Orson Blunt, Norman Wiard, C. Mason, E. D. Morgan, F. W. Seward, Joseph C. G. Kennedy, William C. Fogg, Francis Hart & Co., C. M. Hovey, Jacob R. Baldwin, C. A. Valentine, A. S. Everett, John W. Montague, David Christy, H. B. Wilson, the State of New-York, the Board of Supervisors, and the Great Seal Patent Office of London.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Mr. THOMAS N. ADRIANCE read the quarterly report of the Finance Committee, as follows:

Balance in treasury, Oct. 31, 1865	$1,970 74
Receipts from rent of No. 351 Broadway, and No. 89½ Leonard-street	2,000 00
From arrears of Croton water, 1864	21 85
From excess of taxes	2 82
From admission fees and annual dues of members	960 00
From transfers	2 00
From sales of old paper	2 82
From Managers of Fair, estimated surplus	1,397 91
Total	$6,347 60
Paid for repair of roofs	$71 27
Paid on account of bond of $20,000	3,000 00
Paid for library	133 81
Paid for exhibition of strawberries	225 93
Paid for newspapers	4 00
Paid for stationery, blank books, &c	49 17
Paid for printing	7 00
Paid for fuel, lights, &c	36 00
Paid rent in Cooper Union	375 00
Paid S. D. Tillman	500 00
Paid for ice	13 00
Petty cash, advertising &c	75 00
Salaries	600 00—$5,071 46
Leaving in the treasury	$1,276 14

THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL FAIR.

The report of the Board of Managers of the Thirty-sixth Annual Fair was read by Mr. JOHN W. CHAMBERS.

COST OF THE FAIR BUILDING.

Paid for alterations of Twenty-second Regiment Armory	$3,388 76
Paid for carpenters' work	2,997 27
Paid for steam pipes, shafting, etc	2,143 85
Paid for insurance	374 33
Paid rent of agricultural room	350 00
Paid for mason work, flagging, &c	527 89
For putting up stoves, scrubbing floors, etc	152 23
Total	$9,934 63
Less sales at auction	1,120 00
Leaving	$8,814 63

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

Sales of tickets at the door	$22,773 40
Sales of season and other tickets	772 30
Rent of restaurant and stands	600 25
Soda water	601 55
Sales at auction at close of Fair	1,120 00
Bulletin-boards, &c	48 00
Amount from the institute, appropriated Aug. 3, 1865	3,000 00
Total	$29,207 50
Less discount on unourrent money and spurious currency	6 95
Leaving total receipts	$29,200 55
Paid alterations of armory	$3,388 76
Paid for carpenters' work	2,997 27
Paid for printing and publication	2,164 89
Paid for machinery	5,400 38
Paid police	1,008 99
Paid for music	1,910 00
Paid for light and gas fixtures	1,407 00
For ticket selling	166 00
Paid for revenue stamps	3 30
Paid ticket receivers in boxes	243 25
Paid for refreshments for managers and guests	526 91
Paid for gold and silver for medals	1,499 25
Paid for printing and paper diplomas	33 75
Paid for medal cases	169 00
Paid for sinking medals	325 00
Paid cash premiums	8 00
Paid expenses of trial of mowing machines	156 00
Paid insurance	374 00
Paid clerk hire	308 00
Paid for signs and banners	231 04
Paid balloon expenses	44 27
Paid for pistol and case presented to Capt. F. C. Speight	30 00
Sundry expenses	1,739 99
Total	$24,015 77
Amount repaid institute	$3,000 00
Surplus paid treasurer	1,397 91—$4,397 91
The surplus of the exhibition is	1,397 91
Add appropriations from State	950 00
Arrears of dues of members	635 00
From 112 applicants for membership	862 00
Total surplus	$3,844 91

OTHER BUSINESS.

The Committee on Manufactures, Arts and Sciences reported that the most useful invention which was offered for their consideration last year was the self-recording barometer, from the hands of Prof. G. W. HOUGH, of the Dudley Observatory. Mr. HOUGH intends soon to apply the principle of this machine to thermometers and other instruments that are used by meteorologists.

Mr. WARREN ROWELL read the report of the Committee on Commerce, showing that for river and coast navigation steam is more profitable than the old method, but that for long voyages steam cannot be recommended.

Mr. H. STEELE, of Jersey City, sent in a communication charging corruption in the award of medals to the Drige'r piano-fortes.

It was voted that the Committee on By-Laws prepare and cause to be printed a complete list of members of the Institute, with their respective residences.

The Institute, after a warm desultory discussion, voted to take a recess until 7 o'clock on the evening of the third Tuesday of this month.

NOMINATIONS.

At an informal meeting of members of the institute, Mr. THOMAS MCELRATH in the chair, a committee reported the following as their nominees for officers the ensuing year:

President—HORACE GREELEY.

Vice-Presidents—{Dudley S. Gregory, Edward Walker, Thomas McElrath.

Recording Secretary—Jirah Bull.

Corresponding Secretary—Samuel D. Tillman.

Treasurer—Sylvester Comstock.

The foregoing, if chosen, are to be, by virtue of office, Trustees.

For Managers of the Fair.

James R. Smith,	William Ebbits,
Thomas F. Devoe,	William H. Butler,
George Timpson,	Wm. S. Carpenter,
James Knight,	Andrew Bridgeman,
George Peyton,	G. R. Jackson,
J. Owen Rouse,	J. Groshon Herriott,
George M. Woodward,	Thomas C. Smith,
R. G. Hatfield,	Nathan C. Ely.

The election is to take place on Thursday next at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

LAW REPORTS.

Another Case of Cruelty on Shipboard.

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge M. O. Gross.

In the case of Franz Schief *vs.* Martin Stubb, Captain of the schooner *Coral Isle*, the testimony in which case is too indecent for publication, Judge GROSS, yesterday, delivered the following

OPINION:

This action was brought by plaintiff against the defendant for an alleged assault and battery. The plaintiff was cook on board the *Coral Isle*, of which vessel the defendant was the Captain.

By the testimony it appears that the defendant, soon after the vessel left the port of New-York, commenced a series of cruel assaults on the plaintiff, which were continued daily until the ship arrived at Turk's Island. They were recommenced after the vessel left Turk's Island. It further appears by the testimony, which is uncontradicted, that the plaintiff was beaten daily about his face and head by the defendant with his fists and with a large block of wood; that on one occasion the plaintiff having cooked more beans than was required, the Captain compelled the plaintiff to eat at least part of the beans, which on two men could possibly eat—the defendant during the time standing by and threatening to beat plaintiff if he did not do it. On another occasion the plaintiff had a rope put about his neck, and was told to prepare for death, and say what he wished to say to his family, as last hour having arrived! On another occasion the plaintiff's body being divested of all clothing, was marked and scrubbed by the Captain with a hard broom or brush while the mate poured buckets of water upon the plaintiff. On another occasion plaintiff was painted by the mate, by orders of the Captain, with black and red paint, which the Captain compelled him to wear for three days. Other cruelties too indecent and degrading to be publicly mentioned, were perpetrated upon the plaintiff.

It seems to me nothing was left undone which cruel ingenuity could invent to torture the plaintiff. The testimony in regard to these cruelties, taken *de bene esse*, is entirely uncontradicted, and the witnesses to the same in court were not even cross-examined by defendant's counsel.

All the witnesses concur that the plaintiff did nothing to deserve this treatment; his begging for mercy and asking not to be killed seemed to have no effect upon the Captain.

The only evidence offered on the part of the defendant was a receipt for $50, which defendant's counsel introduced as a release of all claim for assault and battery, &c. Of the $50—$35 were for wages earned by plaintiff as cook.

This paper is not sealed, nor is it stamped otherwise than as a simple receipt. From the circumstances and manner in which this paper was signed and obtained, I am satisfied that a fraud was intended to be perpetrated on the plaintiff, who did not sufficiently understand English. It is hardly reasonable to suppose that for $15 the plaintiff would suffer all the pains which appear to have been inflicted, and release the Captain. Besides, the testimony goes to show that the amount was not paid by the Captain, but that Mr. Mitcell, who paid the money, said it came out of his own private funds, and that the Captain had nothing to do with it; the Captain's name nowhere appears on the receipt.

It also appears that what was intended for a seal was not affixed to the paper at the time it was signed; this, in my opinion, is an alteration, and vitiates the instrument.

Under these circumstances, I have concluded to render judgment for the plaintiff for $500 damages, being the full amount claimed in the warrant, and costs, with $10 extra allowance.

For plaintiff, Messrs. Barnaby and Hope; for the defendant, Messrs. Beebe, Dean and Donohue.

Reformed Jewish Rituals—Litigation Among the Norfolk-street Congregation.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 2.

Before Judge Brady.

Nathan Rossman vs. *The Jewish Congregation Anshi-Chesed.*—The defendants in this action are the Board of Trustees of the Jewish Congregation known as Anshi-Chesed, worshipping in Norfolk-street. The plaintiff obtained an injunction a few days ago to restrain the defendants from making certain alterations in the ritual which, among Jewish worshippers, is known as "Minhag Ashkanas." In the complaint it is alleged that the congregation was established in 1841, under the above ritual, and that by a rule of the congregation no change in the constitution, ritual or by-laws was to be made without the consent of two-thirds of the congregation; that the defendants, without first having obtained consent of the congregation, did, on the 26th of November, 1865, adopt certain changes in the form of worship, which changes are contrary to the ritual as established by the congregation. The complaint sets forth that the following are the unauthorized changes:

1. Abolition of part of the Sabbath prayers; 2. Shortening the duration of the last, or the five books of years, so that instead of being read out in one year, it takes three years; 3. No remembrance of deceased relatives to be prayed for; 4. Substitution of German language for the Hebrew in the mode of worship.

The plaintiff insists that these changes are a violation, not only of his rights, but the rights of a large number of others.

The case came up yesterday in the Common Pleas, on a motion made by the defendants to dissolve the injunction. The motion to dissolve is founded on the answer and the affidavits of the defendants. In these papers it is denied that the ritual known as "Minhag Ashkanas," is an orthodox and well-established ritual known among the Jews. They deny that the changes

[illegible] quarterly adopted by the congregation, and that the said [illegible] of the congregation, as alleged. "Minhag Ashkanas" is not the ritual of the majority of the Jewish congregations in Europe, and that the congregation was elected on the basis of this ritual; that changes were proposed by the Rabbi, and through his influence adopted. An affidavit of Mr. M. E. Schab, President of the congregation, containing the opinions of Rev. Messrs. Lilienthal, Wise and Einhorn, is in favor of these alterations, was read on the motion.

In opposition to the motion, affidavits were read showing that no essential changes had taken place in the ritual for the last twenty-five years. That a change was proposed by Rev. Dr. Bondi, 1858, and he was relieved from his position because the congregation was opposed to any change. That Drs. Wise, Adler and Einhorn were reformed ministers and their opinions were of no avail outside their own reform congregations and that they were considered dissenters.

Affidavits and statements were also produced from Rev. Dr. Raphael, Rev. Messrs. Wusabaum and others, showing that Minhag Ashkanas was a well-defined ritual, and that the alterations proposed were an essential and material alteration therefrom. Some eighty signatures were produced by the parties opposed to the proceedings. The opinion of Rev. Dr. Bondi and S. M. Isaac, opposed to the alterations, were also read. Counsel has submitted the daily prayer book.

The Court took the papers and reserved its decision.

For the motion A. J. Dittenhoefer, Esq.; P. J. Joachimsen, Esq., opposed.

Wills Admitted.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Surrogate Tucker.

Wills of the following-named persons have been admitted during the past week. None of them contain bequests of any interest to the public. Mary A. Westerberg, Stephen Burckhalter, Raymond Huber, Patrick Scanlon, Henry Shafer, Eliza Morton, John L. Bode, John A. Curtis, Elizabeth Leeds, James McMaster, William Bradford and Victorine Combault.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION GRANTED.

Letters of administration have just been granted by Surrogate Tucker on the estates of the following-named persons: Francis L. Beclist, Ralph G. Cargill, James Donnell, George Burckhalter, Andrew Cooper, James Meenan, Eliza Lloyd, Morgrann H. Allen, Elizabeth Van Blarcom, Ann Brennan, (otherwise known as Kate Thompson,) Peter Lawson, Edward Jones; Johannes Schmidt, of Paterson, N. J.; John Dalton, Clesmer H. Feldscher, Wm. Weir, Bartholomew McGlowen, Wilhelm Schneider, Daniel C. Foley, Richard Wood, Lucinda Goff, Charles G. Wright, Catharine Secor, Louis Caccia, Otto Merker, Myer Ansel, Chas. Byrne, Mary Connor, Uria J. Clark, Mary Webb, Geo. L. Pierce, Patrick A. Duffy, and Eliza Hover.

GUARDIANS APPOINTED.

David Booke, Thomas Corbett, Mary E. Trainor, James W. Pinkney, Francis H. Dowling, Hugh O'Brien, Josephine Repe, Adam Hamann, Mary Garry and Joseph Buhler.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—FEB. 2, 1866.

$500 U. S. 6s, 5-20s. O.'62.	102	100 Erie Railroad	77⅛
8,000 do	102⅛	3 do	77⅛
1,000 U. S. 10-40s. C.	98½	1200 do	78
7,000 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s.		500 do	78⅛
First Series	99⅝	500 do	78⅛
800 do 3d S. Small	99⅝	100 do	78⅛
1,000 do	99⅝	100 do	79
25,000 do	99	100 Erie R. Pref	80
4,000 do 3d S. Small	99	200 Hud. Riv. R	99½
1,000 do	99	300 do	99⅝
2,000 U. S. 5s, 1 yr. C.		100 do	99⅝
New Issue	98⅛	100 do 3d call	99⅝
3,000 Ohio 6s, '81	103	200 Chic. & Alt	110
1,000 Mo. 6s, issued to Pacific R	79	100 do	111
6,000 Missouri 6s	79⅝	500 Reading R	99
10,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	88½	500 do	99⅛
10,000 O. & M. Cer	92⅝	200 M. S. & N. I	89½
1,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	102	100 do	89⅝
6,000 Erie 2d M. '79	102	1300 do	89⅝
2,000 do	101⅝	100 do	89⅝
200 Wyom'g Val. Coal	45	100 do	89⅝
800 N. Y. Cen	97⅛	100 P., Ft. W. & C	92
100 do	97⅛	400 do	92⅛
100 do	97⅛	200 do	92⅝
100 do	97⅝	100 T. H. & Alt. Pr	58

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

$34,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s. O.	102	400 M. S. & N. I. R	88⅝
10,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C. '62	102	200 Ill. Central R	113
10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40s. C.	98⅜	100 Chic. & R. I	82
7,000 do	98⅜	400 do	81⅝
13,000 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s, Third Series	99	1000 do	81⅝
1,300 do	99½	1000 do	81⅝
7,000 Missouri 6s	78½	500 Chi. & N. W	550
15,000 do	79	200 do	27⅞
5,000 O. & M. Cer	92	100 do	27⅞
300 Cum. Coal Pr	45	80 do	28
100 New-York Cen	97⅝	200 Chic. & N. W. Pr	54⅛
450 do	97⅝	200 Chic. & R. Is	99½
500 do	97⅝	300 P. Ft. & Chi	92⅝
300 Erie R	77	100 Alt. & T. H. R	30
450 do	76⅝	60 Alt. & T. H. R. Pr	60
200 do	76½	9 Chic. & Alton	111
1000 do	77	400 do	115
200 Hudson River	89	10 Del., L. & W. R	145
600 Reading R	99	100 Chi. & Alt. Pr	115
100 Mich. Cen. R	101⅛		

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$20,000 Am. Gold	140	1900 Mich. S. & N. I	86⅝
300 Schuylkill Coal	16⅛	100 do	86⅝
300 do b3	16⅛	100 do	86⅝
200 N. Y. Cen. R	97⅝	500 do	86⅝
100 do b3	97½	100 do	86⅝
100 Erie R	77⅜	1500 Clev. & Pitts	81⅛
100 do b3	78	1200 do	81⅛
300 do c	77⅜	200 do	81⅛
200 do c	77⅜	100 do	81⅛
200 do s3	77⅜	300 do	81⅛
300 do s3	77⅜	300 Chic. & N. W	27⅜
200 Hud. Riv. R	99⅝	500 do	27⅜
100 do	100	200 do	27⅜
200 do c	98⅛	100 do	27⅜
200 do b10	98⅛	200 do	27⅜
100 Reading R	99	100 Chic. & N. W. Pr	54⅛
700 do c	98⅛	100 do	54⅛
200 do b10	98⅛	200 do	54⅛
100 do	98⅛	100 do	54⅛
1000 do s3	98⅛	400 do	54⅛
100 Chic. & R. I	83	400 P., F. W. & C	92⅛
100 do	99⅛	200 do	92⅛
100 do s3	99	100 do	92⅛
300 do s5	99		

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100 Cum. Coal	44⅞	800 Clev. & P.	82⅛
100 N. Y. Cen.	97⅝	400 do	82⅛
300 Erie Railroad	78⅛	400 do	82⅛
400 do	78⅛	700 do	82⅛
200 do b3	78⅛	1700 do	82⅛
100 do s5	78⅛	200 do	82⅛
400 do s3	78⅛	700 Chic. & N. W	27⅜
100 do b3	78⅛	100 do	27⅜
900 Mich. S. & N. I	86⅝	100 do	27⅜
300 do s3	86⅝	100 Chi. & N. W. P	54
300 do c	86⅝	200 do	54⅛
100 Chi. & R. I	82⅝	200 do	54⅛
400 do	100	200 P., F. W. & C.	92⅝
100 do b10	100	300 do	93

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

600 Clev. & P	82⅛	200 Clev. & P	82⅛
200 do s3	81⅞	100 Chic. & N. W. P	54⅜
200 do	82	300 New-York Cen.	97⅝
200 do b3	82	300 do	97⅝
200 do s3	82	1400 Erie Railroad	77⅛
200 do	82	100 do	77⅛
300 do s30	80½	100 Mich. Cen. R	101
300 do	80½	400 Mich. S. & N. I. R	86⅝
200 do b3	82⅛	100 do	86⅝
200 do	82⅛		

FRIDAY, Feb. 2—P. M.

The following is a condensed summary of the public debt of the United States on the 1st inst., as compared with the previous monthly statement of Jan. 1:

PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES, FEB. 1, 1866.

	Jan. 1, 1866.	Feb. 1, 1866.
Original 5-20s, 1862	$514,780,500	$514,780,500
New 5-20s, 1864	100,000,000	100,000,000
New 5-20s, 1865	50,500,300	50,500,300
6 ₱ cents., 1881	282,645,800	282,648,350
6 ₱ cents., 10-40s	172,770,100	172,760,100
Old 6 ₱ cents	19,339,592	19,339,592
Old 5 ₱ cents	27,022,000	27,022,000
Total gold-bearing	$1,167,148,292	$1,167,149,742
7-30 ₱ cents	$830,000,000	$830,000,000
Compound L. Tenders	180,012,141	180,012,141
5 ₱ cent. L. Tenders	8,535,000	8,535,000
6 ₱ cent. certificates	60,987,000	60,637,000
Deposits on interest	97,287,194	114,755,840
6 ₱ cent. to Pacific Road	3,000,000	3,394,000
Total currency Interest	$1,179,676,335	$1,197,226,981
Greenbacks	$426,231,390	$423,929,223
Gold Certificates	7,288,140	8,361,080
Fractional Currency	26,000,420	26,553,244
Total free of interest	$459,519,950	$458,846,547
Less Treasury balances	760,728,881	107,493,348
Total	$383,791,069	$351,353,199
Past due debt	1,166,889	1,099,889
Grand total of all debt	$2,716,561,536	$2,716,898,152

*On Hand	Jan. 1, 1866.	Feb. 1, 1866.
In coin	$45,735,550	$31,445,182
Currency	44,993,271	56,050,166
Total as above	$90,728,881	$107,493,348

The principal changes in the statement since Jan. 1 are:

Increase of Currency & Deposits from	$97,257,194
To 1st February	114,755,840
Increase	$17,498,646
Increase of Gold Certificates	1,102,940
Total increase of Deposits	$18,601,586
Nearly balanced by increase of Cash on hand	16,764,467
Difference	$1,837,119
Add increase Pacific R. R. Bonds	$322,000
Increase Fractional Currency	553,324— 904,324
Difference	$2,741,943
Deduct Greenbacks reduced	$2,399,197
Other items reduced	26,250— 2,425,397
Net increase of Public Debt	$316,616
Total, January 1	$2,716,561,536
Total, February 1	2,716,898,152
Difference as above	$316,616

The public debt reached its maximum on the schedule of the 31st of August last, when the total stood | $2,757,781,190
Present total | 2,716,898,152
Not reduction in five months | $40,883,038

The public debt stood, on the 1st October last, at the close of the first quarter of the current fiscal year | $2,745,061,844
As against Feb. 1, 1866 | 2,716,898,152
Decrease Since Oct. 1 | $28,163,692

The Secretary estimated that for the second, third and fourth quarters of fiscal years (ending on the 30th June, 1866,) the revenue would be $119,194,447. At the end of four months of the term of nine months, he finds them to exceed $28,163,298. Hence the Funding Bill reported yesterday, provides that "nothing herein contained shall be construed to authorise *any increase of the public debt.*"

The price of gold was steady to day at 139¼ @140¼ ₱ cent. The market for cash gold is held pretty firm by the reduced supply on the street since the large withdrawals at the close of January to pay into the Treasury for customs duties. In the absence of sales by the government to relieve this scarcity, ¼@3-16th ₱ cent. per day is paid for the use of gold to meet deliveries, and this difference is of itself a good profit to the *Bulls* in the gold room, beside embarrassing the engagements in foreign exchange, which cannot always be made for the day's delivery. We presume the Secretary of the Treasury will soon convert a portion of his present large sur

ounces and quiet at 41@42c. ℔ lb.; sales 100 bbls. Butter is in fair demand at 24c.@28c. for choice to prime, and 40c.@45c. for fancy dairy, and 20c.@30c. for Western. ℔ lb. Cheese continues in fair request, part for export at 13c.@13½c. ℔ lb.

Stock in the Packing-yards of New-York and Brooklyn.

PORK.	Feb. 1, 1866.	Jan. 1, 1866.	Feb. 1, 1865.
Clear	100		
Mess	28,812	26,226	61,190
Thin Mess	147	166	350
Prime Mess	4,540	4,966	28,713
Thin	7	7	7
Prime	3,257	810	2,565
Extra	169	169	169
Extra Mess	180	177	200
Extra Prime Mess	45	60	1,560
Extra Prime	253	40	40
Other Extras	249	46	1,216
UnInspected	19,219	4,026	46,886
Grand total, bbls	80,031	34,178	155,324
BEEF.			
Repacked Mess	5,844	1,723	1,021
Repacked Chicago Mess	9,995	10,420	15,076
Repacked Beef		3,468	2,750
Repacked Extra	117	130	780
Other Extras	131	61	718
Chicago Extra Mess	1,874	1,208	3,244
Country Mess	3,127	3,404	10,776
Country Prime			67
Uninspected	5,823	4,822	14,000
Uninspected, bbls	2,245	1,902	54,126
Grand total tcs. and bbls	30,856	34,915	136,559

RICE—Has been inactive at former figures. We quote Carolina at $12@$13, and Rangoon at $9 25@$10 25 ℔ 100 lbs.

SALT—Continues quiet but firm; Tuck's Island, 42c.@43c. ℔ bushel.

SEEDS—Have been in moderate request, including Clover at 13¾c.@14c. ℔ lb.; Rough Flax at $2 75@$3, and Timothy at $4@$4 65 ℔ bushel.

SKINS—Deer are scarce and in good request at full prices, including Honduras at 67½c.; Sisal, Juad, 60c.@62c.; Bolivar, 57½c.@60c.; Sisal, 55c.@60c.; Vera Cruz, 55c.@67½c.; Chagres, 65c.; Porto C. and Barcelona, 50c.; Para, 57½c.@60c. in gold, ℔ lb. Goat have been in fair demand at steady rates, including Tampico at 50c.; Matamoras, 50c.; Vera Cruz, 50c.; Buenos Ayres, 43c.@45c.; Curacoa, 42½c.@45c.; Payta, 40c.@42½c., in gold, ℔ lb.; and Madras, 75c.@80c. each.

SOAP—Is quiet but steady, including Castile at 17½c.@19c., as extremes for new and old, ℔ lb.

SPICES—Have been in moderate demand and held firmly.

SUGARS—Have been in pretty fair request, but heavy in price. Sales since our last 600 hhds., including Cuba, &c., part at from 10½c.@14c.; and 1,700 lbs. Havana, part at 10¾c.@13¾c. ℔ lb. We quote: Fair to good Grocer's at 11¼c.@11¾c.; do. do. refining, at 10½c.@11½c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars are inactive, and we quote: 14c.@17½c. ℔ lb. Stock, 24,798 hhds, 92,192 bags, and 43,356 boxes.

STEARINE—Sales since our last 25,000 lbs. at 15c. ℔ lb.

TEAS—Continue in moderate request at unchanged rates, including ordinary to finest Hyson Tea, from 96c.@$1 60; ordinary to finest Gunpowder and Imperial, from $1 20@$1 85; ordinary to finest Oolong, 90c.@$1 70, and do. to do. Souchong, 60c.@$1 50 ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales to-day 63,000 lbs. at 12½c.@12¾c., and 5,000 lbs. Grease at 12c. ℔ lb.

TOBACCO—Is in demand and quite firm. Messrs. M. Rader & Son notice the business in this line during the month of January thus: "As usual at this season of the year, our Tobacco market showed but little activity during the greater part of the past month, the sales being confined to a few parcels to some manufacturers, several lots for the coast of Africa and the Mediterranean; and it was only toward the end that an increased inquiry for Clarksville and substantial sorts, with sales of about 600 hhds., created a more lively state, which, however, owing to the absence of desirable stock, has again relapsed into quietude. The sales amounted to about 3,000 hhds., prices without change and rather more disposition to realize common and non-descript sorts, with which the market is still amply supplied. Antrim, being light, nothing doing, among which there are but few hogsheads of the new crop, some of which show a very good and desirable quality; but it is too early to judge by those on the general character of the crop, which in general is reported to be similar to the yield of the crop in 1864, which contained but two classes of quality, either very good or very poor, making the absence of good medium sorts very sensibly felt. We quote: Sound Lugs, 5c.@7¼c.; Common Leaf, 6½c.@11c.; Medium Leaf, 8c.@9c.; Good Leaf, 9½c.@16c.; Fine Leaf, 12c.@18c.; Selections, 15c.@20c. ℔ lb. in gold. Among the arrivals were 413 hhds. Virginia, a great part for reshipment. The offerings and sealings in bond for the week are very light, and prices, except for qualities suitable for manufacturing or shipping, are akin to those of Kentucky. Seedleaf Tobacco has been dealt in to a fair extent; some 850 cases Pennsylvania and Ohio, and a small proportion of New-York State were taken for export at 8c.@6c. for fillers, and 9c.@19c. for running lots. The inquiry for these sorts still continues, particularly for fillers and medium, of which the market is getting bare. For home trade the business has been confined mostly to Connecticut, for which sort the holders evince a much firmer disposition in consequence of the reported inferior quality of the new crop. The sales were about 500 cases, at 8c.@10c. for fillers, and 38c.@50c. for wrappers. Spanish Tobacco has been in very good demand. About 1,900 bales Havana, a mostly fillers, were sold at 60c., 85c., 95c., and some very fine $1; and 175 bales Yara at 75c. @95c., the latter price for II. cuts, duty paid. For export the sales were 800 bales Havana, at 12c.@15c., and 75 bales Yara, I. cuts, at 10c., gold, in bond; it being an inferior quality. Manufactured Tobacco has been more active. The falling off of receipts from Virginia has turned the attention of the trade more to old stocks of Western and city work, of which sorts considerable changed hands, particularly of 10's, ¼ lbs., and medium bright goods. Prices remain unchanged for Virginia, except for the better grades, which are very firmly held. Western and city make black work in good order has advanced 2c. @5c. ℔ lb."

Domestic Tobacco Trade of the New-York Inspection Warehouse in January, 1866.

	Ky.	Va. & Tenn.	Ohio.	Md.	Total.
Stock Jan. 1, 1866, hhds	23,117	1,432	17	18	24,584
Received since	883	105			988
Total	24,000	1,537	17	18	25,572
Delivered since	13,345	214			3,459
Stock on hand Feb. 1, 1866	20,755	1,323	17	18	22,113
℔ Rn Inspection—					
Stock Jan. 1, 1866				10,468	
Received since				252	
Total				10,718	
Delivered since				1,691	
Stock in the Brooklyn Inspection Warehouse, Jan. 31, 1866					9,027
Total stock Jan. 31, 1866					31,140

Spanish Tobacco Trade of New-York in January.

	Havana.	Yara.	Sagua.
Stock Jan. 1, 1866, bales	8,546		1,356
Received since	1,558	90	
Total	10,504	1,406	
Delivered since, bales	3,404	925	
Stock Feb. 1, 1866, bales	7,100	481	

WHISKY—Is dull and quoted down to $2 28@$2 26 ℔ gallon; sales 90 bbls.

WOOL—The movements in this line in January, Messrs. Tillinghast & Kitching notice thus: "The Wool market during the past month was not so active as was expected. There were some considerable sales in the fore part of January, but since about the middle but little has been done. There is no material change in prices. The agitation of the wool-growers for higher duties on foreign Wool, which are considered very likely to be adopted, has not exercised the least influence on prices, and very likely will not. The sales of domestic fleece and pulled Wool have been larger than the receipts, but prices are rather weak. California and Texas Wools have been sold to a liberal extent, but at somewhat easier rates. We cannot give quotations for such Texas Wool which is more or less mixed with damaged Wool, as it must be sold on its merits, and is disposed of slowly. Mexican Wool is firm at our quotations, but very little stock on hand held above the market rates. Foreign fine Wools, Mestizo and Cape, have been in moderate demand, and the stock has become quite reduced. Foreign medium Wools remain neglected. The only sales of any amount have been of unwashed African in bond, for export. Foreign Low Wool, for carpet manufacture, is in very light stock, consisting principally of the undesirable kinds, and consequently the transactions have been very small. The arrivals seem to be quite insufficient. The news from European markets reports stocks in general light, and prices firm. The manufacturers are well employed with orders, and have good prospects notwithstanding the high rates of discount. There are, however, no American orders for wool in the English markets, but for woolen fabrics considerable orders are reported. The imports of Wool into New-York for the year 1862, were 88,801 bales, 37,847,-113 lbs. The imports of Wool into New-York for the year 1863, were 108,841 bales, 48,881,361 lbs. The imports of Wool into New-York for the year 1864, were 115,800 bales, 52,729,038 lbs. The imports of Wool into New-York for the year 1865, were 59,391 bales, 23,554,849 lbs. The imports of Wool into New-York for the month ending Jan. 17, 1866, were 3,585 bales, 1,143,614 lbs.

Current Prices for Domestic Wool in New-York, Feb. 2, 1866.

	Cents per ℔.
New-York, Michigan, Vermont.	
Choice Saxony fleece	67@70
Saxony fleece	
Full blood fleece	58@60
and ¾ blood fleece	
Native and ¼ fleece	50@55
Common fleece	
Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.	
Choice Saxony fleece	75@80
Saxony fleece	
Full blood fleece	68@72
and ¾ blood fleece	
Native and ¼ fleece	55@63
Common fleece	
Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Indiana.	
Saxony fleece	57@62
and ¾ blood fleece	
Native and ¼ fleece	50@55
Common fleece	
Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee.	
Washed fleeces	53@65
Unwashed fleeces	36@43
Southern unwashed fleeces	30@40
Southern unwashed fleece burry	30@34
Texas.	
Unwashed fleece	30@40
Unwashed fleece burry	23@25
California.	
Washed fleece	46@65
Unwashed fleece, fine	35@43
Unwashed fleece, medium	30@40
Unwashed fleece, coarse	20@30
Unwashed burry, coarse	14@22
Pulled fine	50@60
Pulled medium	45@50
Pulled common	30@40
Pulled Wool.	
New-York City, extra	60@65
New-York City, super	55@60
New-York City, No. 1	45@50
New-York City, No. 2	35@40
Country, extra	55@60
Country, super	45@50
Country, No. 1	40@45
Country, No. 2	30@35
Lambs	45@50
Western limed pulled	35@40
Southern limed pulled	32@40
Tub washed	60@73

FREIGHTS—Have been very quiet to-day. For Liverpool there were taken 150 bales Cotton on p. t. For London, 500 bbls. Flour, at 2s. ℔ bbl. For Glasgow, by steamer, 7,000 bushels Corn, at 5½d. ℔ bush. For Constantinople, a brig, with Rum, at 4c. ℔ gallon.

FAMILY MARKETING.

Current Retail Prices at the Principal Markets.

FRIDAY, Feb. 2, 1866.

The following tables, revised weekly, will be found to contain correct quotations of the retail prices of all the principal articles of food, &c., in Washington and Fulton Markets, and is given as a guide to purchasers and others, in making dealers. The packages of inferior goods are not enumerated; our quotations being for the best qualities of their kind in the market.

The market has fluctuated but little during the past four weeks. The tendency, nevertheless, is downward, and nothing but the severity of the weather sustains provisions at their present prices:

BREAD, FLOUR, MEAL, &c.			
Fine Wheat Loaf	℔	$	@ 10
Household Loaf	℔		@ 10
Boston Brown Loaf	℔	—	@ 10
Crackers, soda	℔ lb.	15	@ 25
Crackers, sugar	℔ lb.	16	@ 25
Flour, extra family	℔ bag of 24 lbs	1 40	@ 1 60
Flour, extra family	℔ bbl	10 50	@12 00
Flour, extra family	℔ of 24½ lbs	1 30	@ 1 40
Flour, family	℔ bbl	9 00	@10 00
Flour, self-raising	℔ bag of 8 lbs	65	@ —
Flour, Graham	℔ bag of 24 lbs	1 40	@ —
Indian Meal	℔ bag of 24 lbs	70	@ 75
Oatmeal	℔ bag of 24 lbs	1 25	@ —
Hominy and Samp	℔ lb	6	@ 7
BUTTER, CHEESE, LARD, EGGS, &c.			
Butter, first quality	℔ lb	40	@ —
Butter, second quality	℔ lb	35	@ —
Butter, cooking	℔ lb	30	@ —
Cheese, choice	℔ lb	22	@ —
Cheese, common	℔ lb	15	@ 18
Cheese, pine-apple	℔ lb	30	@ —
Eggs	℔ dozen	60	@ —
Lard, prime	℔ lb	25	@ —
Lard, ordinary	℔ lb	20	@ 22
Suet	℔ lb	20	@ —
MEATS.			
Beef, porter-house steak	℔ lb	35	@ 40
Beef, sirloin	℔ lb	25	@ 35
Beef, round	℔ lb	20	@ 25
Beef, roast	℔ lb	25	@ 30
Beef, shoulder cuts	℔ lb	15	@ 20
Livers	℔ lb	12	@ 15
Hearts	℔ lb	25	@ 40
Pork, whole	℔ lb	20	@ —
Pork, sausages	℔ lb	22	@ —
Pork, larded	℔ lb	25	@ —
Pigs, roasters, each	℔ lb., 30c.	3 50	@ —
Lamb	℔ lb	30	@ 35
Mutton, hind quarters	℔ lb	20	@ 22
Mutton, fore quarters	℔ lb	12	@ 15
Mutton, chops	℔ lb	20	@ 25
Country Sausage	℔ lb	22	@ —
Tripe	℔ lb	—	@ 12
Veal, quarters	℔ lb	15	@ 30
Veal, cutlets	℔ lb	25	@ —
Venison	℔ lb	25	@ —
BACON, HAMS, POULTRY AND GAME, &c.			
Bacon	℔ lb	23	@ 25
Hams, whole	℔ lb	23	@ 26
Hams, retail	℔ lb	25	@ 28
Shoulders	℔ lb	18	@ —
Beef, corned	℔ lb	16	@ 20
Beef, smoked	℔ lb	—	@ 30
Beef Tongues, each		1 25	@ —
Bologna Sausage	℔ lb	20	@ —
Chickens	℔ pair	25	@ 28
Chickens, Prairie	℔ pair	1 25	@ 1 37
Ducks	℔ pair	—	@ 2 00
Ducks, black and mallard	℔ pair	1 50	@ 2 00
Fowl	℔ lb	25	@ 30
Geese	℔ lb	20	@ 25
Turkeys	℔ lb	—	@ 28
Pigeons, stall	℔ doz	2 50	@ 3 00
Partridges	℔ pair	1 25	@ 1 50
Quail	℔ doz	4 50	@ 5 00
Woodcock	℔ pair	—	@ —
Snipe, yellow leg	℔ pair	—	@ —
Squab Pigeons, each		62	@ —
Rabbits	℔ pair	75	@ 1 00
Curry Hen	℔ pair	1 75	@ 2 00
Hares		—	@ 1 25
FISH.			
Bass	℔ lb	25	@ 30
Cod	℔ lb	10	@ 15
Eels	℔ lb	15	@ 20
Flounders	℔ lb	15	@ —
Haddock	℔ lb	10	@ —
Herring	℔ lb	8	@ —
Mackerel	℔ lb	—	@ —
Cod, dried	℔ lb	11	@ —
Clams, soft	℔ 100	1 00	@ —
Clams, hard	℔ doz	10	@ —
Crabs	℔ doz	25	@ 30
Eels, smoked	℔ lb	—	@ —
Herrings, smoked	℔ bunch	15	@ —
Lobsters	℔ lb	—	@ 10
Mackerel, salt, each		10	@ 25
Perch	℔ lb	20	@ 25
Pickerel	℔ lb	25	@ 30
Salmon Trout	℔ lb	25	@ 30
Smelts	℔ lb	20	@ 25
Sturgeon	℔ lb	—	@ 25
Shad	℔ lb	25	@ 30
White Fish	℔ lb	—	@ 25
Weak Fish	℔ lb	15	@ —
Whitebait, smoked	℔ lb	25	@ —
Oysters, stewing	℔ 100	75	@ 1 00
Oysters, Saddlerock	℔ 100	3 00	@ 3 00
Oysters, pickled	℔ 100	3 00	@ 4 00
Salmon, smoked	℔ lb	25	@ 30
Shad, smoked	℔ lb	15	@ 20
Halibut, pickled	℔ lb	25	@ —
Herrings, smoked	℔ bunch	15	@ —
Kels, smoked		25	@ —
Halibut, smoked		25	@ —
Finnan Haddies	℔ lb	15	@ —
Smoked White Fish	℔ lb	25	@ —
GROCERIES, &c.			
Tea, English Breakfast	℔ lb	$1 20	@1 30
Tea, Green	℔ lb	1 00	@1 20
Tea, Mixed	℔ lb	1 00	@1 30
Coffee, roast (in bean)	℔ lb	42	@ 60
Coffee, roast, ground	℔ lb	42	@ 60
Coffee, green	℔ lb	35	@ 50
Coffee, rye, barley, &c.	℔ lb	12	@ —
Sugar, brown	℔ lb	14	@ 18
Sugar, crushed	℔ lb	19½	@ —
Sugar, crystalized	℔ lb	19½	@ —
Syrup	℔ gallon	1 50	@ —
Molasses	℔ gallon	1 00	@ —
Candles, tallow	℔ lb	20	@ —
Candles, sperm	℔ lb	38	@ 42
Candles, adamantine	℔ lb	35	@ —
Rice	℔ lb	11	@ 13
Soap, family	℔ lb	10	@ 14
Soap, fine	℔ lb	14	@ 34
Macaroni	℔ lb	14	@ —
Barley, Pearl	℔ lb	10	@ —
Honey	℔ jar of half lb	35	@ —
Sago	℔ lb	20	@ —
Tapioca	℔ lb	22	@ —
FRUIT.			
Apples	℔ peck	$ 80	@$1 00
Apples	℔ barrel	5 00	@ 6 00
Pears	℔ peck	1 00	@ 2 00
Grapes	℔ lb	20	@ 1 00
Lemons	℔ dozen	25	@ —
Oranges	℔ dozen	50	@ 75
Apples, dried	℔ lb	20	@ —
Peaches, dried	℔ lb	25	@ —
Fruit in cans	℔ can	30	@ —
Dates	℔ lb	30	@ —
Nuts	℔ lb	20	@ —
Figs	℔ lb	30	@ —
New Figs	℔ lb	40	@ —
New Smyrna Prs	℔ lb	60	@ 70
Citron	℔ lb	60	@ 70
Green Ginger	℔ lb	40	@ —
Preserved Ginger	℔ lb	60	@ —
Prunes, common	℔ lb	25	@ —
Raisins	℔ lb	20	@ —
Currants, Zante	℔ lb	22	@ —
Chestnuts	℔ quart	10	@ —
Cocoanuts, each		10	@ —
Hickory nuts	℔ quart	20	@ 15
Chestnuts	℔ quart	15	@ 15
Hazel nuts	℔ quart	25	@ —
VEGETABLES.			
Cabbage	℔ head	$ 20	@ 25
Cabbage, red	℔ head	6	@ —
Carrots	℔ bunch	6	@ —
Cauliflower	℔ each	—	@ —
Celery	℔ bunch	15	@ 20
Chicory	℔ head	—	@ —
Lettuce	℔ head	10	@ 15
Onions	℔ quart	8	@ 10
Onions	℔ bunch	25	@ —
Kohlrabe	℔ bunch	—	@ —
Potatoes	℔ peck	80	@ —
Potatoes	℔ bushel	3 00	@ 4 00
Potatoes, sweet	℔ peck	1 00	@ —
Parsnips	℔ bunch	8	@ 10
Pumpkins	℔ bunch	80	@ 75
Radishes	℔ bunch	6	@ 8
Spinach	℔ half peck	15	@ —
Squash, each		15	@ —
Turnips	℔ peck	15	@ —
SUNDRIES.			
Beans, dry	℔ quart	$ 15	@ —
Peas, split	℔ quart	10	@ —
Salt, 7 lbs	℔ bag	20	@ —
Pickles, in jars, each		50	@ 1 00
Coal	℔ bushel	60	@ —
Coal	℔ ton	12 50	@13 50
Wood, kindling	℔ load	6 00	@ 7 00
Kerosene	℔ gallon	90	@ 1 00
Milk	℔ quart	12	@ —

CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION.

THURSDAY, Feb. 1, 1866—4 o'clock P. M.

The board met pursuant to adjournment, in their chamber, the number sixteen City Hall.

Present—J. Wilson Green, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Messrs. Bergen, Blagden, Stacom, Flynn, Robinson, O'Brien, Kenney, Costello, Hartman, Brinkman, Koster, Watts, Keech, White, Mackay, Kellogg, Tyng, Thomas, Halloran, Rogers, Pullman, Hetrick, Imlay—22.

The minutes of the meeting held January twenty-two were read and approved.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Keech—

Resolved, That Charles-street, from Hudson-street to Greenwich-avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to the Committee on Belgian Pavement.

By the same—

Whereas, The edition of the Corporation Ordinances, compiled and published by David T. Valentine, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, is exhausted, and there not being any concise and direct means of giving publicity to the ordinances of the Common Council, the necessity of which is of the utmost importance to our citizens; therefore,

Resolved, That David T. Valentine, Clerk of the Common Council, be and he is hereby directed to compile a complete edition of all Corporation Ordinances in force to the date of this resolution, and that three thousand copies of the same be printed under his direction, and that the sum of ——— dollars be and is hereby appropriated to David T. Valentine for the compilation, &c.

Which was referred to the Committee on Printing and Advertising.

By Councilman Stacom—

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to Charles Law to retain a sign in front of his premises, number one hundred and two Elm-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council only.

Which was adopted.

By the same—

Resolved, That the sidewalks in Fortieth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, be relagged and repaired where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

By Councilman White—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Messrs. Oleyth and Foaster to receive and deliver goods in front of their premises, number one hundred and ninety-five West-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By the same—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Messrs. Funston and Scofield to receive and deliver goods in front of their premises, number nine Commerce-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By the same—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Mary Corrigan for the sum of two hundred and eight dollars, for muslin furnished at City Hall Park and Hamilton-square, celebration Fourth July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at square per bill annexed, the same having been ordered by Special Committee having charge of the same, and charge the same to the account of City Contingencies.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to James Slevin to retain a sign in front of his premises, number one hundred and eighty Mott-street, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Costello—

Resolved, That the name of Bridget Williams, residing [illegible] be and the same is hereby changed to Bridget Williams, residing [illegible] Coterie to attend their annual hop on Thursday, February eight, at Irving Hall.

Which was accepted.

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

A message was received from his Honor the Mayor, transmitting the annual report of the Commissioners of the Cooper Union for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

Which was received and ordered to be printed in the minutes.

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

By Councilman Hartman—

Resolved, That section thirty-nine of the rules of order of this board be amended so as to read two o'clock, in place of four o'clock, as it now reads.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Kellogg—

Resolved, That the resolutions of the Common Council of the City of New-York, appointing certain Commissioners of Deeds to fill vacancies about to occur, approved by the Mayor, December thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, be and the same is hereby repealed and rescinded.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Thomas Gregg to occupy the sidewalk in front of number sixty-nine Vesey-street, he having obtained permission from the Board of Aldermen, the same to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Subsequently,

Councilman Flynn moved to reconsider such reference.

Which was carried.

The President then put the question on referring said resolution to the Committee on Streets, and it was decided in the negative.

Councilman Fullman moved to amend said resolution by adding thereto the words following: "Provided the same does not interfere with the public travel."

Which was lost.

The resolution, as amended, was then adopted.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to set apart a portion of the yard at No. 1756 foot of River-street, to be used by the Croton Aqueduct Department, for the use of the Street Department, for the use of the Street Department in depositing the refuse matter from the sides of the walks and streets as incumbrances, the yard so appropriated to be under the control of the Street Commissioner.

Which was concurred in.

Resignation of William L. Ely as a Commissioner of Deeds, with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That Robert H. Clifford be and he is hereby appointed Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City of New-York.

City Board of Aldermen, January twenty-two, adopted.)

The resignation was accepted, and the resolution referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

Subsequently,

Councilman Hartman moved that the vote referring to said resolution be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

The President then put the question on referring said resolution to Committee on Salaries and Offices, and it was decided in the negative.

Councilman Kellogg moved to amend said resolution by striking therefrom the name of "Robert H. Clifford," and inserting in lieu thereof the name of "John Turner."

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen, White, Mackay, Kellogg, Tyng, Thomas, Halloran, Roberts, Pullman, Imlay—8.

Negative—Councilmen Stacom, Flynn, Robinson, O'Brien, Kenney, Costello, Hartman, Brinkman, Koster, Watts, Keech, Green, Hetrick—13.

Councilman Kellogg moved the motion that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Watts, Keech, White, Mackay, Kellogg, Tyng, Thomas, Halloran, Roberts, Pullman, Imlay—11.

Negative—Councilmen Stacom, Flynn, Robinson, O'Brien, Kenney, Costello, Hartman, Brinkman, Koster, Green, Hetrick—11.

Councilman Hartman moved to amend said resolution by striking therefrom the name of Robert H. Clifford and inserting in lieu thereof the name of William E. Faxer.

Councilman Keech moved that said resolution be laid on the table.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Stacom, Flynn, Robinson, O'Brien, Kenney, Costello, Hartman, Brinkman, Koster, Watts, Keech, Green, White, Mackay, Kellogg, Tyng, Thomas, Halloran, Roberts, Pullman, Hetrick—18.

Negative—Councilmen Flynn, Robinson, Kenney, Costello, Hartman, Koster, Imlay—7.

Preamble and resolution as follows:

Whereas, By an act of April twelve, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, the Seventh-avenue was made the exterior street on the Hudson River, and our present system of grades was established in accordance therewith; the Chairman-road to Seventy-third-street, where it is eight hundred feet west of the Thirty-first-street gradually outside of the present Harbor Commissioners' bulkhead line up to Seventy-seventh-street, where it is eight hundred feet west of the bulkhead, said permissions continue at the same distance up to One Hundred and Thirty-fifth-street; the grades of all streets north of Thirty-first-street and west of Eleventh-avenue, terminate at an elevation of six feet above high-water along the line of the old Thirteenth-avenue, or exterior street of one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, but their descent west of Eleventh-avenue being intercepted by the present bulkhead line, they have become impracticable and must be changed, or else the property along the Hudson River will be ruined; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be and he is hereby requested to draft an act to be presented to the State Legislature, which in effect will change or alter the present grades to conform with the exterior line as established by the Harbor Commissioners in one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, and submit the same to this board at his earliest convenience.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

A second, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Messrs. Murphy, McCurdy & Warden to receive and deliver goods in front of their premises, numbers two hundred and fifty-four Broadway, said permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Thomas Gregg to occupy the sidewalk in front of number sixty-nine Vesey-street, he having obtained permission from the Board of Aldermen, the same to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Subsequently,

Councilman Flynn moved to reconsider such reference.

Which was carried.

The President then put the question on said resolution by adding thereto the words following: "Provided the same does not interfere with the public travel."

Which was lost.

The resolution, as amended, was then adopted.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to set apart a portion of the yard at No. 1756 foot of River-street, to be used by the Croton Aqueduct Department, for the use of the Street Department, for the use of the Street Department in depositing the refuse matter from the sides of the walks and streets as incumbrances, the yard so appropriated to be under the control of the Street Commissioner.

Which was concurred in.

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(City Board of Aldermen, January twenty-two, adopted.)

The resignation was accepted, and the resolution referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

Subsequently,

Councilman Hartman moved that the vote referring to said resolution be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

The President then put the question on referring said resolution to Committee on Salaries and Offices, and it was decided in the negative.

Councilman Kellogg moved to amend said resolution by striking therefrom the name of "Robert H. Clifford," and inserting in lieu thereof the name of "John Turner."

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen, White, Mackay, Kellogg, Tyng, Thomas, Halloran, Roberts, Pullman, Imlay—8.

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(City Board of Aldermen, January twenty-two, adopted.)

The resignation was acc

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEB. 2, 1866.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

To Our Subscribers.

We have frequent complaints that persons ordering the TIMES from our carriers are served with other papers instead. They will confer a special favor upon us by immediately reporting every instance of the kind to the TIMES Office.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 3. EVENING at 7½ o'clock. GRAND CIRCUS PERFORMANCE. PERFORMING THREE-HORNED BULL. The Romantic Scottish Drama of ELSHIE; Or, THE WARLOCK OF THE GLEN. Giants, dwarfs, 100 000 curiosities.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st., corner of Irving-place.
THIS AFTERNOON, Feb. 3, commencing at 1 o'clock, Italian opera. NORMA. Director, Max Maretzek. EVENING, at 8 o'clock. GRAND CONCERT FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE GERMAN HOSPITAL.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 3, commencing at 7½ o'clock, RICHELIEU. Characters by Edwin Booth, Charles Barron, J. H. Taylor, John Dyott, W. A. Donaldson, C. Kemble Mason, W. S. Andrews, W. E. Burroughs, J. Duell, H. Bland, Miss Rose Eytinge, Mrs. Marie Wilkins.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 3, commencing at 7½ o'clock. THE ACTRESS BY DAYLIGHT; Or, THE WOMAN AND THE ARTIST. Characters by Mr. E. L. Davenport, Mrs. John Wood, Miss Eliza Newton, Miss Kate Newton, Messrs. J. H. Stoddart, J. Lewis, G. W. Garrison, &c.

WOOD'S THEATRE.
Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 3, commencing at 7½ o'clock, MOSE IN A GLANCE AT NEW-YORK IN 1848; MODEL OF A WIFE.

LUCY RUSHTON'S NEW-YORK THEATRE,
Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway,
THIS EVENING, Feb. 3, commencing at 7½ o'clock, THE BLACK DOMINO and BETWEEN YOU AND ME AND THE POST. Characters by Messrs. Mortimer, Clarke, Pearson and Higgins; Miss Lucy Rushton, Mrs. Maeder, Mrs. Mark Smith, and the entire strength of the company.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 3, commencing at 7 o'clock, THE HIGHWAYMAN OF THE FOREST; OR, JACK SHEPPARD OF AMERICA; THE CHARCOAL MAN and FALSE COLORS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 3, commencing at 7½ o'clock, LEAH, a JEWISH MAIDEN. Characters by Messrs. J. C. Cowper, J. G. Burnett, C. H. Morton, D. E. Ralton, George Becks, E. S. Holmes, Miss Bateman, Mrs. A. Perry, Farren, A. Chapman, Everett, Lulu.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 3, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE IRISH HEIRESS. Characters by Messrs. Gilbert, Frederick Robinson, Charles Fisher, Ringgold, Norton, Williamson, Miss Madeline Henriques, Mrs. Jennings and Mrs. John Sefton.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.
THIS AFTERNOON commencing at 1½ o'clock, and EVENING at 7½, UNCLE SOLON SHINGLE. Characters by Messrs. John E. Owens, W. C. Forbes, J. W. Albaugh, F. J. Evans, H. L. Hinton, W. H. Hamblin, H. Jordan, J. D. Bilby, F. W. Williams; Mrs. A. Hind, Miss Saidee Cole.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE,
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 3, commencing at 7½ o'clock, THE CASTLE OF LORNIAN. THE FOREST OF BONDY; OR, THE DOGS OF MONTAGRIS, and a laughable Farce.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.
Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 3, commencing at 7½ o'clock, THAT'S MY SISTER; ICI ON PARLE FRANCAIS, and USED UP; Or, THE HOE OF FASHION.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE.
West 28th-st., near 5th-av.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 3, commencing at 8 o'clock, DOUBLE-BEDDED ROOM. Characters by Messrs. George Christy, Budworth, Donaldson, Abbot and Hodgkins.

AMERICAN THEATRE.
Broadway, between Howard and Grand sts.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 3, commencing at 7½ o'clock, THE MAGIC HORN; or, THE HARLEQUIN AND DAME RIDDLEWINKS; GISELLE; THE IRISH TIGER; THE FAIR OF MULLINGAR, and THE BALLOON WEDDING.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS AND HIPPOTHEATRON.
14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
THIS AFTERNOON, Feb. 3, commencing at 2½ o'clock, EVENING at 8, JAMES ROBINSON and a complete troupe of Equestrian and Gymnastic Performers.

THE STUDIO BUILDINGS.
No. 15 Tenth-street, near Sixth-avenue.
THIS DAY, Feb. 2, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Fourth Exhibition of FRENCH, ENGLISH and FLEMISH PICTURES, by celebrated artists.

IRVING HALL.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 3, commencing at 8 o'clock. THE POZNANSKI CONCERT.

BROOKLYN ATHENEUM,
Atlantic-st.
THIS AFTERNOON, Feb. 3, commencing at 2½ o'clock, ROBERT HELLER'S GRAND MATINEE.

ARMORY OF THE TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT
Fourteenth-street, near Sixth-avenue.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 3. GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT, in aid of the Patriotic Orphan's Home.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. SUMNER offered a bill to abolish in the late rebel States legal and political distinctions based upon class or, color, and declaring all persons equal before the law, both in the court-room and at the ballot-box. He gave notice that this bill, presented in conformance to the second section of the amendment abolishing slavery, would be pressed as a substitute for the amendment which has just passed the House. A bill was reported to increase the pay of appraisers of imported goods. A bill was offered to give lands in aid of a railroad and telegraph from California to Oregon. The bill for the sale of stamped envelopes was passed. After a sharp discussion and the voting down of two or three amendments, the Senate passed the bill for the protection of civil rights by 33 to 12. The Senate adjourned to Monday.

In the House there was a long discussion upon the question of BROOKS vs. DODGE, the latter being a claimant for the seat occupied by the former as representative from the Eighth District of this State. The point at issue was a complaint that Mr. BROOKS, who occupies the seat, had not promptly furnished his evidence to the committee. During the talk, Gens. MEADE and THOMAS came in; business was suspended; they were escorted to the Speaker's chair, and some complimentary remarks were made by that officer and replied to by the Generals. After a volley of rousing cheers they retired. The talk about the contested seat was kept up for some time, but at last the affair was dropped. A bill was referred to provide warehouses at the port of New-York for goods arriving in vessels subject to quarantine. After the presentation of some petitions, and a little discussion on the Freedmen's Bureau Bill, the House adjourned.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday, the Health Bill had its first reading, and was passed by a vote of 26 yeas to 3 nays. The annual expenditure of the commission is limited to $100,000, except in time of pestilence. The bill requiring the preservation and exhibition of affidavits taken by magistrates on the issue of criminal warrants was passed. The President presented the the reply of the Chief Engineer of the Croton Aqueduct, relative to the Underground Railroad in New-York. He shows that such a road could not be built without disturbing all the water-pipes and sewers in the different streets that would be crossed by it, and that such disturbance would undoubtedly involve the city in very heavy damages to the owners of property and others, and would also be very likely to seriously affect the public health. The bill directing and making appropriations for a survey of the Hudson River, from Troy to Fort Edward, and of the Champlain Canal from Troy to Whitehall, passed to a third reading.

In the Assembly a resolution was adopted requesting the President to return to the military service all officers of the Veteran Reserve Corps who have been wounded or disabled while in the line of duty, and who are still able and qualified to perform military service. A bill was introduced to prevent non-residents from holding stands or stalls in New-York markets; also a bill to change the name of the New-York Free Academy to Free College. A bill was noticed for the better protection of life on railroads; also to prevent the issue of free passes upon railroads except to employes. A bill to incorporate the Brooklyn Ladies' College was introduced; also a bill for the examination of the records in the New-York County Clerk's office without fee or charges; also a bill for a railroad on John and other streets in New-York; also to incorporate the New-York and Kingsbridge Railroad Company; also a bill compelling tax-payers to make out lists of property under oath, and repealing exemptions. Also a bill to limit the issue of free passes by railroad companies to directors and employes. Also for the better protection of life on railroads, compelling railroads to bring all trains to a full stop before passing drawbridges, under penalty of $500, half to go to the informer. Mr. FERGUSON offered a preamble and resolutions calling for the trial of JEFFERSON DAVIS for treason.

GENERAL NEWS.

News from Matamoras to the 27th of January is received. The *Bulletin* insists that President JUAREZ had left El Paso for Texas. Bagdad was abandoned by the Liberals and United States guard on the 26th ult. English, French and Spanish war vessels were cruising off the mouth of the Rio Grande. Major-Gen. WEITZEL is reported to have arrived at Bagdad, to investigate the late filibuster proceedings there. The merchants of Matamoras, supported by the Vice-Consuls of Spain, Prussia, France and Great Britain, had issued a solemn protest against the conduct of the United States soldiers and officials on the Texas side of the river, charging them with being responsible for the late troubles.

Advices lately received by Gen. POPE from Brevet Major-Gen. CORSE, commanding the District of Minnesota, convey the intelligence that a general desire exists among all the Indians, except those engaged in the massacre of 1862, to make peace with the whites. It also appears that many of those engaged in the massacre of 1862 are anxious to come in and surrender themselves, but are afraid that they will be ill-treated. A gentleman from Fort Garry reports that some sixty of the Indians who were engaged in the insurrection are now in the employ of settlers along the Red River, in British territory.

Advices from the Black Feet Agency, at Fort Benton, Montana Territory, convey information of the arrival and the early distribution of the amnesty goods. The Indians assembled at the fort in large numbers. Among them were 300 lodges of the Pigions, 200 of the Graeventors, 40 of the Bloods, and a few scattering bands of the Black Feet. They averaged about seven to a lodge, making an aggregate of some 3,000 souls.

The war against the Apache Indians of the Plains is about to be opened by Gen. MCDOWELL with great vigor. Other Indian tribes are coöperating with the national forces against the Apaches, and some of them have done excellent service, especially the Maricopas of the Gila. A grand council of the Maricopas, Pimos, Mohaves and Yumas was to be held on Gen. MCDOWELL's arrival in Arizona, to concert measures for assisting him.

Reports are received from Utah that the Mormons contemplate the abandonment of that Territory, and a wholesale emigration to the Sandwich Islands. It is said that BRIGHAM YOUNG has purchased or secured the refusal of two of the Sandwich Islands for future colonization by the Mormons. The motive for this is the growing popular and official opposition to the system of polygamy.

It is said that if the bill for giving Gen. GRANT the rank of full General becomes a law, it will be followed by another bill conferring the rank of Lieutenant-General upon SHERMAN and SHERIDAN. Admiral FARRAGUT will likely be made a full Admiral, the Vice-Admiral in the navy being equal to the grade of Lieutenant-General in the army.

A serious disturbance in a free concert saloon in Hartford, Conn., occurred on Thursday night, terminating in the murder of one of the parties. Both parties were Italians, and the murderer is said to have served four years in Sing Sing.

The bodies of Union soldiers who fell at Falls Church in the first year of the war, are being taken up and brought to Arlington for burial. This extensive cemetery, upon Gen. LEE's former place, is being rapidly filled by the bodies of the Union dead.

Major-Gen. J. W. FESSENDEN, who has just been mustered out of the service, has accepted the position of Superintendent of the New-England Division of the National Express Company, of which Gen. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON is President.

A bill has been introduced in the Pennsylvania House of Representatives requiring $7,000 to be paid by any railroad company to the widow or minor child of any person killed on a railroad while riding within a car.

It is reported that Gen. FORREST, under the guise of retiring from business in Memphis to his plantation, has gone to Mexico, in consequence of having been notified to appear before a military commission in Washington.

The total number of army, navy and other claims, revised in the office of the Second Comptroller during the month of January last, was 9,073, involving the large sum of $58,589,091.

The Secretary of War has received from friends in England, principally in Birmingham, $5,000 for the benefit of destitute freedmen. It has been turned over to Gen. HOWARD's bureau.

Fort Laramie dates, to the 22d, say that the Sioux Indians having been frozen out, have made a treaty to keep the peace, and not steal mules and stock.

The Union Pacific Railroad bridge over Kansas River having been completed, passengers now go through from St. Louis to Topeka, Kansas, without change of cars.

The Free School Bill, making equal endowments, but separate schools for white and colored, has passed the House of Representatives of Missouri.

Lieut.-Gen. GRANT has contributed the sum of $5,000 to aid in the erection of the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal Church, Washington.

The Richmond papers state that WARREN NEWCOMB, of this city, has given ten thousand dollars toward the endowment of Washington College, Virginia.

LOCAL NEWS.

Proceedings were yesterday commenced in the civil courts by JEROME BUCK, Esq., counsel for several more of the victims of the Mercer emigration fraud. The names of the newly-discovered victims are Mrs. Agnes Peterson, Mrs. A. S. Stewart, Miss Stewart, Mr. Wm. McEwen, Mr. Arthur McEwen and Mr. Peterson. The circumstances attending these cases are somewhat different from those heretofore commenced in the Superior Court. MERCER represented to the persons named above that he had been appointed by the Territorial government of Washington to solicit female emigration to that Territory, and that he had $20,000 in gold, which was to be distributed among them, for the purpose of settling them handsomely when they reached their destination. On these representations, and on the indorsement of Gov. ANDREW, they were induced to purchase tickets for the *Continental*, which they now hold. Four of them are numbered 82, 98, 99 and 100, thus showing that more than the stipulated number—seventy-five—had been disposed of to the emigrants.

In the police courts yesterday the following cases were heard: GEORGE BROWN was arrested on Thursday night, charged with having picked the pocket of THOMAS J. HAINES, while in a Fourth-avenue car. JAMES HARRINGTON was arrested charged with shooting JOHN HERZ, a night scavenger, in Canal-street, inflicting a serious wound in the head. TIMOTHY DONOHUE was arrested on complaint of SOLOMON LANDMAN, No. 417 Eighth-avenue, for stealing a coat from his store. JAMES MONTGOMERY and PETER MCCALL were arraigned on a charge of having assaulted and knocked down FRANK A. SMITH, a discharged soldier, and robbing him of $580 and his discharge papers. JAS. A. APPLEBY was charged with having forged a note of hand for $200 purporting to have been drawn by DANIEL S. BROWN, of No. 117 Maiden-lane. All of the prisoners were committed for trial.

A fire broke out about 4 o'clock yesterday morning in the carriage manufactory of GEORGE A. BALDWIN, No. 129 Crosby-street, completely burning out the upper floors of the rear and front buildings, and inflicting a loss on stock and buildings of about $8,000. Fully insured. Mr. BALDWIN's family had a narrow escape from suffocation, caused by their apartments becoming densely filled with smoke. They were compelled to make good their exit in their night-clothes.

A litigation of some importance is in progress in the Court of Common Pleas, growing out of a change in the ritual of the Jewish congregation Anshi Chesed, worshipping in Norfolk-street in this city. A motion was argued yesterday before Judge BRADY to dissolve temporary injunction which has recently been granted in the action. The decision of the court was reserved.

Mr. LAROCQUE, the counsel for MARTIN, the alleged hotel burner, has obtained from Judge SHIPMAN, of the United States District Court, a writ of *habeas corpus* to bring the prisoner before him, and a *certiorari* addressed to Commissioner OSBORN, for the purpose of reviewing his action in holding MARTIN for the action of the Grand Jury. Both writs are returnable to-day, at 11 o'clock.

Mrs. HENRY E. ROCHESTER, sister of the Hon. ROSWELL HART, died suddenly on Sunday evening, while attending divine service in St. Luke's Church, Rochester.

The General Term of the Supreme Court, consisting of Presiding-Justice GEO. G. BARNARD, and Justices INGRAHAM and CLERKE, will convene at 11 o'clock this morning for the purpose of rendering decisions. The next regular General Term of this court will be held in April.

The trial of CLARK, the alleged Adams Express robber, at Bridgeport, has been adjourned until Monday. The prosecution rested yesterday, and the defence will begin when the trial resumes. An attempt is to be made to prove an *alibi* for CLARK, in order to deprive the indictment of part of its force.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, late Secretary of State of New-York, has become a partner in a banking house in this city.

Gold was scarce for delivery yesterday, and the price firm at a fraction over 140 per cent. Government securities were also firm and in demand; the railway speculation generally steady at the close of the day, with the exception of Erie shares, which fell at one time to 76¼ and rallied to 77¼ per cent.

Produce and merchandise were moderately dealt in yesterday. Flour and Wheat closed firmly, on more liberal sales, chiefly to home buyers. Corn and Cotton were heavy. Whisky lower. Pork firmer. Freights dull.

The Constitutional Amendment on the Basis of Representation.

The House of Representatives has passed the resolution to amend the Constitution of the United States changing the basis of representation. Hitherto that basis has been the whole number of free *persons* and three-fifths of all others. This gave the slaveholding States a representation of all their free persons, and about 2,400,000 in addition thereto—assuming their slaves to number 4,000,000. Now that their slaves have become free persons they are all counted, so that the South will have 1,600,000 persons added to their representative numbers, which, under the present ratio, would give them *thirteen* more members than they had before. The opinion has been expressed that *one-fifth* of the entire colored race in the South has perished during the four years ot the war. It is said that this is under rather than over the estimate of Gen. GRANT, and the experience on the coast of South Carolina certainly bears it out. If this is so they would lose *six* members from this cause, so that their clean gain in representation from the abolition of slavery would be but *seven*.

That this is an evil, so far as it goes, all will agree. Whether it is of sufficient magnitude to call for an amendment of the constitution may fairly be open to doubt. That the specific amendment adopted by the House is the proper mode of remedying the evil no one, we think, who examines it carefully, will for a moment contend.

The amendment provides that whenever any State shall deny or abridge the right of suffrage to any persons within her limits on grounds of race or color, *all the persons* of that race or color shall be excluded from representation. Probably no proposition before Congress was ever more thoroughly and effectually demolished than was this during the debate that was had upon it. Mr. JENCKES, of Rhode Island, was the first to point out the fact that by necessary implication this amendment recognized the right of a State to deny suffrage on account of color; and this objection was repeated and reiterated with increased emphasis and indignation, by many of the leading radicals in the House. Mr. SHELLABARGER was especially explicit and strong in his denunciation of the proposed amendment. Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, concurred in this view, and added other strong objections of his own. Mr. SCHENCK, of Ohio, took the ground that it discouraged any attempt on the part of the Southern States to improve the condition of their negroes or to admit them gradually to the exercise of political rights. Mr. BROOMALL, of Pennsylvania, was very clear and sharp in his hostility to the amendment; and there were, on Monday night, not less than fifty members of the Union party who were opposed to its passage. Yet, on Wednesday morning, when the vote was taken, every one of these men voted for it—from which it may very fairly be inferred that it is utterly impossible to conjecture how members will vote from what they may say in debate. They all explained, however, that bad as the amendment is, they thought it better than none at all; and that their constituents would exact something at their hands. Our own opinion is that constituents are much more sensible than they are generally supposed to be, and that they will hold their representatives to a sterner responsibility for passing a bad measure than for passing none at all.

The amendment embodies what is certainly one of the most extraordinary propositions ever made the basis of public action. It punishes a State for attempting to improve and qualify for suffrage a portion of its people. This was distinctly avowed to be part of its object by Mr. STEVENS himself. What is demanded at the hands of the Southern States is *universal suffrage* for the enfranchised slaves. Anything short of that is not only to be rejected, but to be punished as a crime on the part of a State by curtailing her representation in Congress. If South Carolina for example, should see fit to admit her negroes gradually to vote—after becoming qualified by intelligence or by industry, or in any other way, and if she should thus admit one-half or two-thirds of the whole number, these very voters would nevertheless be excluded from representation in order to punish the State for requiring qualifications of any sort! This certainly is not the way to promote the welfare of the negro race in the Southern States. Its direct tendency is to prevent all attempts to improve their condition and to keep them forever in the state of ignorance and degradation in which slavery has left them.

The amendment has precisely the same effect in New-York, excluding every colored person in New-York from being represented at all, because only a portion of the colored race is permitted to vote in this State, and the very men of that race who have, by industry and intelligence, qualified themselves for suffrage, and who now vote at every election, will be deprived of representation under the effect of this amendment. Now, whatever may be thought of the wisdom of any particular course of action on this subject, we certainly claim for this State, and for every other State, the right to extend the suffrage in its discretion, and according to its own ideas of public policy, and that, too, without being "punished" by Congress or the national government for whatever course it may see fit to adopt. Over that subject, according to our system of government, the State ought to be supreme. If California thinks it wise to admit the Chinese settlers within her borders to the right of suffrage, upon certain conditions and after certain qualifications, she certainly ought not to be deprived of any portion of her power in the national government therefor. Those whom she permits to *vote*, should certainly be *represented*. And it is a very novel and startling principle to be introduced into the constitution of a republican government, that men may be voters and yet not be represented. A cardinal principle of such a form of government is that all the inhabitants of the country—all within its borders who are the subjects of its laws, should be represented in making those laws—either directly by their own votes or by the votes of others authorized to vote for them. But it is certainly something new to allow men to vote for representatives of *others*, and yet not to be represented themselves. And this is precisely what this amendment does.

The country will regard with some surprise the passage of such an amendment as this by so large a vote and against the declared sentiments and opinions of so many members who had denounced it. It was doubtless due to the conviction that some remedy was required for the evil of unequal representation, and to the fear that it would not be remedied at all if this particular method should be rejected. This led very many to vote for it who did not approve of it in any point, but who preferred this with all its evils to nothing at all. We doubt the wisdom of their action. Upon so serious and important a subject as an amendment of the constitution, men can scarcely afford to peril great and fundamental principles for the sake of correcting a temporary and partial evil. It is much wiser to wait until the evil can be corrected in some safe and proper way, or until it corrects itself, as it inevitably will within a very few years. So far as the House is concerned, however, this point is settled. But the Senate has yet to act upon it, and after that it must receive the ratification of three-fourths of *all the States*. He must be a very sanguine man who believes that this can ever be secured.

The Unparalleled Rise in Rents—A Hint to the Assessors.

We see in the columns of a morning cotemporary a story of the proprietor of a shop or store having raised his rent at one sweep from $15,000 to $50,000 a year. The lessee was offered the privilege, in the first instance, of renewing his lease for a certain term at $40,000. The tenant hesitated, took steps to learn how he could do better, and ultimately offered to renew at $40,000 per annum. It was too late. The landlord had found a new tenant at $50,000. This sum the original occupant offered, but had to pay a bonus of $10,000 to get rid of the intervening bidder.

Very well. Stores, like calico, butter or gold, are worth just what they will bring. But surely, if we had honest assessors, they would see to it that this accommodating proprietor does not escape with a tax upon a rental of $15,000 for the ensuing year. We have little faith that such cases are carefully watched, or that they are watched at all. If the extortions of landlords this season were promptly met by a fair and square assessment on the rise of rents contemplated, the rate of city taxation ought to be from 40 to 50 per cent. less a year hence than it is to-day. The inequalities of the assessment at this hour are driving our citizens off the island quite as fast as the scarcity of dwellings. Plundering to a moderate extent a great community like New-York can stand, but the unequal estimates put upon such properties as rise in yearly value from $15,000 to $50,000 are aimed against the very life of the municipality, and tend to thrust enterprise and industry beyond its accursed bounds.

There is no city in the world governed as New-York is to-day, and no city where the victims resign themselves with the same helpless indifference to such outrageous, all-pervading and all-defiant extortion. What assessment official among us is vigilant enough and courageous enough to be after this fifty-thousand-dollar shop-owner with a sharp stick? We doubt if such a landlord as we have described would feel at all alarmed were his name published to-morrow. He knows enough, we dare say, to have it arranged that he shall continue to pay taxes on a fifteen-thousand-dollar rental as usual. He holds it we warrant, to be nobody's business but his own, if he collects from the 1st of May next just three hundred and thirty-three per cent. more from some adventurous tradesman, than he collected last May. What is it to him that the hard-working man who has invested the savings of a lifetime in a homestead for himself finds the *rate* of taxation increasing at a pace which drives him outside of the municipal boundaries. It is no matter at all of his; and he will see to it, in all likelihood, that it *shall be* no matter of the assessor's either. And thus we go, and thus we shall continue to go until some general crash shall awaken us to the fact that speculation and extortion have their limits.

IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION.—We see it stated in a Mobile journal that a large property owner—a Southerner apparently—in Alabama has been appointed an agent of the Freedmen's Bureau. We do not learn what were the particulars of the appointment. But we have a right to assume that the gentleman in question is one whose character for equity is beyond dispute, and that he possesses the confidence both of the employers and the employed in the section of country to which he belongs. In this view, then, it is hardly possible to estimate the amount of good which may come of such an appointment.

It is altogether undesirable that we should have an army of Northern stipendiaries (of the civilian class) in the South one day longer than their places can be filled by others. Gen. GRANT's suggestion, which has been acted on, to have the operations of the bureau subjected to military control, was wise and timely. This change alone will drive thousands of adventurous office-hunters North, to find some means of living, where they belong. And it will ensure respect for such orders as it may be found necessary to issue for the regulation of labor contracts at the South until affairs there have assumed a more settled form. The officers of our army are not only in a position to command respect, but their habits and manners are generally such as to *win* it. Where *they* represent the general government, we have some guarantee that neither party nor partisan feeling will influence their official relations with either class at the South. A soldier's reputation is too dearly won to be sacrificed lightly. And our bravest men are neither revengeful nor mercenary. The military agents of the bureau, therefore, we take it, will enlist confidence, as a general rule, throughout the South. They will be an uncommon improvement upon the herd of professional philanthropists who looked for permanent government employment in creating strife between the planters and their servants. But it will be a still further step in the path of reconciliation if gentlemen owning property and resident at the South, shall so demean themselves toward the freedmen, that the agencies of the bureau may be entirely committed to their keeping. It is for their own interest, fully as much as for that of the freedmen, that this state of things should not be exceptional, but universal. There ought to be no necessity for a bureau beyond the term of the present year, if employers at the South generally would follow the example of the planters of certain counties of Alabama, and seek to identify their interests with the laboring class. It is a good beginning when a Southern employer becomes an agent under Gen. HOWARD. Let the same spirit of conciliation manifest itself elsewhere, and the utmost malice of the radical faction will be insufficient to postpone the day of complete restoration.

"A Northern Man" at the South.

There is a paper published semi-occasionally at Athens, Georgia, known as the *Cultivator*. Under the guise of instructing its readers in the proper method of cultivating the soil, it does its utmost to keep alive and intensify the hostility between the North and South. In a late issue we find, in all the prominence of editorial type, a communication telling the Athenians and Georgians generally that the experience of two hundred years has demonstrated that the negro can only be made to work by keeping the "fear of corporeal punishment continually before him," and "that rewards for diligence uniformly ruin him." The writer mercifully refrains from going into the philosophy of this fact, and he cheerfully suggests that at the rate the blacks are dying off, Southerners "will not long be troubled with them." He adds:

> The following is the course we would respectfully suggest to be pursued by our planters and farmers: marshal the small assets you have left after this storm, and draw around you all the comforts you can, by cultivating small farms; and let these be thoroughly and neatly cultivated, mostly in small grains and grasses, for these require less outlay of labor than corn or cotton, besides enabling you to have about you more of the comforts of life than you ever had while being compelled to provide for a horde of negroes. Raise all the stock you can, for the manure from these will render your farms from year to year more productive. It is an old English saying, and a true one, "no horn no corn." Provide yourselves neat, small, tasteful houses. Make all things about them attractive and beautiful. Provide all the modern conveniences and appliances, so as to render labor as light and agreeable as possible for your wife and daughters; while at the same time, do not forget to bend your own sturdy back and stout arm to cultivating your lands. Do this for three years, and my word for it you will be a happier man than you ever were with scores of Dinahs, Phillises, Toms and Dicks about you. Do this, and the everlasting Yankee will stand confounded; for, if you pursue the same course he does, you will have no wants for him to supply; and the citizens of Lowell and other manufacturing towns will soon find their spacious factories to be the habitations for bats and owls, if they depend on us or our cotton to keep them up.
>
> A NORTHERN MAN.

Possibly it may seem captious to take exceptions to this advice. Certainly, if the Southerners prefer to change their mode of life—if, instead of raising those crops to which their soil is specially adapted, and by the production of which they may speedily regain the wealth they have lost, they choose to restrict themselves to planting corn and wheat—they have a perfect right to do so, and we venture to assert that "the everlasting Yankee," and in fact the world in general, can stand it as long as they can. We have before this seen children who flattered themselves that they were taking sweet revenge upon their seniors for having punished them by refusing to eat their breakfast or dinner, but in these cases we have generally observed that the children were the ones who went hungry. The game is too one-sided to be carried on long. If the people of the South like the advice given above, we shall not submit a solitary argument against their following it. It is rather with the one that offers it that we have to deal, and he has the brazen-faced assurance to sign himself "A Northern Man!" while he talks as glibly about "us" and "our" cotton as if he had never been in New-England or the Middle States.

Now, if there is left in the South a tithe of that manliness the alleged monopoly of which has so long been the boast of that section, we trust it will first manifest itself in the expulsion and the extirpation of the craven-hearted class of which this "Northern Man" is a fit type. Next to the system of slavery, it has been the greatest curse the South has had to endure. Those composing it (we cannot call them men) were the worthy allies of the ultra States-Rights advocates in precipitating the war. They echoed the assertion of the Secessionists, that the South could get all that it might demand, since "the North would not fight," and taking these fellows as representatives of the section for which they assumed to speak, it was not surprising that the people of the South should have been so terribly and bitterly deceived. Like frogs in a marsh these miserable cowards disappeared beneath the surface at the splash of the first stone thrown, and there they were for the most part content to stay. If one was occasionally dragged from his hiding-place, the only result was to demonstrate how little manliness a being in the human form could possess, and where the Southerners were deluded into giving them places of trust and responsibility they bitterly rued their rashness and misplaced confidence. Now, however, when the war is over and all immediate danger is passed, these croakers, it seems, are disposed to thrust their noses above the surface again, and, like the specimen we now have before us, they impudently style themselves "Northern men," and offer their advice as if they really believed it would be followed. Ought these vagabonds to be tolerated?

MOVEMENTS OF POPULATION.—There are no statistics attainable that give any approximate idea of the extent to which migration into the Southern States is now going on. There are several large companies in this city engaged in the work of forwarding to that region the foreign immigrants to our shores. One, at least, of these companies is conducted on the principle of paying the expenses of passengers to the South, procuring them employment after they get there, and binding them to service for a limited term, so as to secure a return for the outlay. Of course this "binding" is without legal force and is entirely of a moral character; but it is believed the arrangement will be satisfactory in a large majority of cases. Most of those who have gone South under this system have been Germans; and some of the German papers in this country are making a great outcry against the whole scheme, denouncingit as partaking of the nature of slavery; but such misstatements about a simple matter, and such extravagant denunciation of a very effective mode of facilitating immigration, have already defeated themselves. We hear that even throughout the Winter, these forwarding companies have been very active; and, with the knowledge of which they are possessed, they are making most extensive preparations for a vast increase of their labors in the Spring. We have no doubt that by these and other means, the South will before the close of this year have a large white laboring population, which will aid the older elements in developing its great resources.

FAR WESTERN RAILROADS.—The people of Texas are being "stirred up" at present about the construction of a railroad which it is proposed to run nearly due north from the Gulf of Mexico, at Galveston, as high as St. Joseph, in Missouri, at which point it will have connection with the great Eastern lines. The project is not a new one, but was thoroughly canvassed and discussed by engineers ten years ago. It would be one of the longest lines in the country, having a stretch of about 600 miles over a country consisting mostly of level plains, where the construction would be simple and not costly. The region through which it is proposed to carry it is very fertile, and undoubtedly, like other sections of the West, has a "great future," but at present it is very thinly settled. Were the road built now the way traffic would be very limited, and must remain so for years; but the chief argument in its favor in the Northwest is that it would give the people of half a dozen important States a route to the coast more direct and shorter than any at present in existence, and that thus they would be able to import and export on far more advantageous terms than at present. There is no question of the truth of this, and we have no doubt that before ten years a road upon or near the line projected will be built. We may remark, however, that if it is to be done soon, it is quite as well that its projectors should keep on "stirring up" the residents at its proposed extremities, and along its route, to put as much of their own capital into it as they can spare.

LOSSES OF LOYALISTS.—One of the preposterous schemes which have got before Congress somewhat analogous to the claims of compensation for the emancipation of slaves, or to the bill for equalizing bounties, is the measure for reimbursing the losses by the war of the loyal citizens of the South. It is no moral argument against the measure to say that this scheme for enriching the residents of one section would impoverish the citizens of the whole country; but it is further to be said that there is no justice whatever in the scheme. Government is not precisely on the style of an insurance company, which secures all insurers against all losses; but on the contrary all the citizens of a community in a state of war are subject to its mischances. This is one of the great influences constantly acting in favor of order and peace, and in opposition to anarchy and disorder. It has been recognized as both law and fact. In the common and normal relations of communities and society, the citizen receives protection in life and property in return for the allegiance demanded and the taxation imposed; but this principle is not applicable to communities which are in a state of war, nor is it applicable to the conditions which may result from war.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

OUR ALBANY LETTER.

Pneumatic Dispatch Company for New-York City—The Engineer of the Croton Board Reports Against an Underground Railroad—New-York and Brooklyn Passenger and Baggage Company—Northern Transportation—The Health Bill.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 3, 1866.

Senator MURPHY will soon introduce a bill to authorize the formation of a Pneumatic Dispatch Company in the City of New-York. The following gentlemen are named in the bill as directors, viz.: Elias P. Needham, Wm. A. Guest, Asa P. Robinson, Thomas Rigney, Ephraim Searls, George M. Mason, Hugh B. Wilson, Wm. C. Edeston, James P. Robinson and John Sessions. The first-named gentleman submits a memorial to the Legislature, which has already been introduced, in which he claims to have made an important improvement in pneumatic dispatch tubes, whereby they may be made available for the carriage and distribution at numerous stations, of freight, parcels and mails. All persons who become stockholders under the act are constituted a body politic and corporate, and are authorized to lay down and operate pneumatic tubes, not exceeding five feet in diameter, under and through the soil beneath the following streets and avenues: Commencing at a point at or near the Post-office, or some other central point, thence up Nassau-street to Chatham, and through Chatham and the Bowery and Fourth-avenue to Thirty-fourth-str. et, or any street most convenient between Thirty-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets; thence through said street to Tenth-avenue; thence through Tenth-avenue to Washington or Greenwich-street, and through Washington or Greenwich-street and the Battery to, or near South Ferry; thence through Broad and Nassau streets to the place of beginning. The company is authorized to transport any goods, merchandise, property and mails, for compensation, in and through said tubes. In case it is found impossible to lay down the tubes, by reason of sewers, or for other causes, the Mayor, aldermen and commonalty of the City of New-York shall change the route to such other streets and avenues as may be deemed practicable, and the company is also authorized to enter into arrangements with the municipal authorities of other cities in this State for the laying down and operating of their tubes in such cities. The capital stock of the company is fixed at three million dollars, to be divided into shares of fifty dollars each. The company is prohibited from interfering with sewers, gas or water-pipes, or from disturbing the surface of the streets except in the progress of construction or for making repairs. They may, however, make alterations in the gas-pipes, provided that they do not obstruct them.

The report of Mr. CRAVEN, Engineer of the Croton Aqueduct Board, makes strong objections to the proposed Underground Railroad on Broadway. It has caused much sensation among the friends of the projected enterprise, although they anticipated somewhat the character of the document. There is no disguising the fact that the report is a serious blow to the underground project, but means may be found to overcome it.

Senator GIBSON has introduced a bill to incorporrte the New-York and Brooklyn Passenger and Baggage Company, which gives to a corporation with a capital of $300,000, the right to convey passengers from any point in the City of Brooklyn to any point in the City of New-York, for the sum of $1 50; and also allows the company to convey passengers from any point in the City of Brooklyn to any other point in said city for the sum of fifty cents and twenty-five cents for each trunk.

The bill to authorize the survey of the Hudson River from Troy to Fort Edward, and of the Champlain Canal from Troy to Whitehall, which has already passed the House, provoked much discussion in the Senate to-day. As I have previously stated, this bill is but the beginning of a movement designed to greatly facilitate the transportation of property from Lake Champlain by means of an enlarged canal, capable of passing boats 225 feet long by 25 feet wide, and the people of Northern New-York are exceedingly anxious for its passage.

Mr. SESSIONS opposed it in a lengthy speech, taking the ground that the expenditure was uncalled for at this time when the State is heavily in debt. Mr. GIBSON defended the

NEWS FROM THE PLAINS.

More Indian Depredations on the Smoky Hill—Two Employes of the Butterfield Overland Dispatch Company Killed and Three Badly Wounded.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

FORT FLETCHER, Kansas, Saturday, Jan. 20, 1866.

The usual quiet of our camp was broken today by the arrival of three employes of the Butterfield Overland Dispatch Company, with the report that the Indians were again on the war-path. Since the depredations committed on the line west of here in November, it has been comparatively quiet, and although there have been small parties of Indians seen from time to time, it was the universal belief that they had left this neighborhood.

It seems that, in spite of discouragements that the Butterfield Overland Dispatch Company has met with, it is the intention of the proprietors to make the line a success, and with the characteristic energy of men whom misfortune only urges on to new efforts, they have employed men to put up "dobe" huts for their station-keepers and shelter for their mules. For this purpose a party of six men, with a mule wagon loaded with rations and tools, started out from Fossil Creek, which is about 16 miles east of here, this morning at 9 o'clock. They had proceeded about five miles when a band of 80 or 90 Indians attacked them, and at the first volley killed JOHN ROLL, the driver of the wagon, and another man of the name of CHARLES TODD. ROLL was, I believe, from New-York, and has a sister and brother living there; he was of German descent. TODD was from Louisville, Ky., and had, as well as ROLL, been lately discharged from the army.

The day being very cold, and no Indians having been seen between Fort Ellsworth and this post, (which was established only late in November,) the men were not on the lookout for an enemy, and had very carelessly packed their carbines away in the wagon and left their ammunition locked up in a valise.

The first intimation they had of an enemy was a shower of bullets and arrows, as they were coming into a ravine, which at once killed the driver and man by his side; in getting their guns, three others were wounded, one having three arrows in his body when he came into this post in a half-frozen condition, with another man, wounded in the leg. After they had found their carbines, they left the wagon, and, although wounded, opened fire upon the Indians at the same time slowly moving away from the place of attack; the Indians seeing their pluck and determination to defend themselves to the last, soon ceased to molest them, and turned their undivided attention to their victims in the wagon, whom they beat on the head with their bows, although they were already dead, and when last seen, were eagerly examining the contents of the wagon, which, fortunately, contained little else than a few days' rations.

As soon as the report of this attack was brought in, Col. HAMBLYN, First United States Volunteer Infantry, commanding at this post, dispatched a detachment of cavalry to the scene of the encounter, with orders to find the Indians if possible, and endeavor to recover the bodies of the murdered men. They have not yet returned, but have sent in a man badly wounded, who was unable, from loss of blood and the severe cold, to come in with the others, who were less severely hurt. This poor fellow had both of his hands and face frozen, and was shot through the arm with a pistol ball and in his back with an arrow, but will, I hope, in time recover.

The stage for the East will leave to-morrow under a strong escort, sufficient to cope with any Indians who may be found.

SUNDAY, Jan. 21, 1866.

The cavalry sent out yesterday have returned. They found the bodies of ROLL and TODD, both stripped of their clothing, and the latter scalped and his tongue cut out. They were brought into this post, where they will be buried to-morrow. As soon as reinforcements, which are daily expected, arrive here, we hope to be able to overtake and punish the party committing these fiendish outrages as they deserve, who are supposed, from the workmanship of the arrows they used, to be from the Cheyenne and Arrapahoe tribes.

W.

The Relief of Broadway and the Public Accommodation.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Feb. 1, 1866.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Among the various propositions submitted to the Legislature, having in view the relief of Broadway and the rapid transportation of passengers and freight from the business centres of the city to the suburbs, I am convinced there is not one having so many qualities to commend it to popular favor as that submitted to the Assembly by Mr. BRANDRETH.

Having myself examined the details of the measure, I propose briefly to state them, with the view of informing the public of its purposes, and through examination and discussion to secure for it efficient and direct influence.

The line running North and South starts at the South Ferry, and goes thence in a direct line (or as near direct as is possible) parallel with and adjacent to Broadway, to the Central Park, thence branching off so as to intersect the Harlem and New-Haven Roads at Harlem, and the Hudson River at Manhattanville. The road passes through two blocks, the property being paid for by the company.

There is to be a surface road operated by horses, and an elevated road operated by steam—the horse-cars to stop only in the centres of blocks, and the steam-cars to stop only at Fulton, Canal, Fourteenth, Twenty-third, Forty-fourth and Fifty-ninth-streets. A passenger desiring to go from South Ferry to Twenty-eighth-street, for instance, would go by steam to Twenty-third-street, and thence by horse-cars to his destination—being charged only one fare, and entitled to a transfer ticket.

In addition, there are to be roads crossing the city at the stations where the steam cars stop, so that a passenger from the Fulton Ferry, can go from there to the foot of Twenty-third or Forty-fourth, or any other street where there was an intersecting road, by only paying one fare. In this comprehensive system there are combined convenience, speed, safety and economy, and with none or but very few of the obstructions consequent upon the other schemes.

Each block would be a covered depot, which passengers could reach without crossing streets, and where they could be free from the danger and annoyance of getting on and off the cars in the middle of dirty streets, and where you stand a first-class chance of being run over by passing vehicles. Supposing a width of an ordinary lot to be taken, and the cars to be seven feet wide, this would leave a platform eleven feet wide for the delivery and reception of passengers.

These are the main features of Mr. BRANDRETH's bill. Have you seen anything that presents more advantages, or that involves less obstruction to the streets, during the period of construction, or when in operation? QUICK TRANSIT.

National Freedmen's Aid Association—Letter from Gen. Howard.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Monday, Jan. 29, 1866.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you do me and the cause I serve the justice to insert the inclosed letter from Gen. HOWARD (as per *Chronicle*) in your journal?

Will you not also correct the impression made upon the public mind throughout the country by the published letter (I am warranted to call) of J. R. SHIPPARD's, Nov. 25, stating that the wants of the freed people were at that time provided for in this city, and that the appeal therein referred to was a gross exaggeration?

It is too late to avoid the cruel consequences of that letter, but great good will come from an acknowledgment of the error or mistake, and by making in behalf of a thousand families now suffering here such an appeal as Gen. HOWARD is willing to make.

Faithfully,
J. S. GRIFFING,
Agent N. F. A. A. for District of Columbia.

WAR DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 22, 1866.

Mr. S. J. Bowen, President National Freedmen's Aid Association:

DEAR SIR: Learning from several members of your association that a circular, issued by my order, and one or more letters, written from my office, have been construed as reflecting upon your association and upon Mrs. JOSEPHINE S. GRIFFING, your agent, I unhesitatingly state that no such reflection was intended.

The statements in the appeal over your names, upon the authority of Mrs. GRIFFING, were rehearsed to me through letters from the North and West. These letters gave me the impression of fearful want beyond anything my inspectors and agents reported.

On examining "the appeal" itself, I find that I was mistaken, or, rather, misinformed. I deeply regret that any statement of mine should stop contributions in behalf of the poor. Many men, women and children in this city and District need aid of every kind, and I hope the benevolent may not shut us out from their contributions till, at least, they shall have given us a fair share in them. You are at liberty to publish this letter if you deem it calculated to remove any erroneous impression I have given rise to.

Respectfully, O. O. HOWARD, Major-Gen.

THE WAR ENDED—PEACE DECLARED.—During the last five years the country has passed through a terrible civil war, but, thank God! that it is over, no more to return. The great issues involved have been solved, never to be opened. But during that time *that* has not been the only war that has vexed the nation. Many battles, bloodless, however, have been fought, in the press and on the rostrum, in the circle of Fashion, and around the family fireside, to set at rest forever the great HOOP-SKIRT question. After many skirmishes, sieges, bombardments, pitched battles, springing of mines, doubling-up of armies, and much trumpeting and drum-beating, by one grand concentrated effort of genius, the campaign has been brought to a close, amidst victorious shouts of triumph, by Lieut.-Gen. J. W. BRADLEY, of New-York. He has overcome all opposition, and stands forth the acknowledged champion of the Hoop-skirt fraternity. Even the Empress EUGENIE has yielded to BRADLEY'S DUPLEX. She tried, a year or two since, to discard the hoop-skirt, substituting seventy-eight lace skirts therefor; but that was before BRADLEY'S invention. No sooner was this skirt brought to her notice than she ordered, with her usual promptness, a full supply for the Imperial household, and the "DUPLEX" adopted, and the accession of the Empress Hortense's ball was made the occasion of its installation as not only the fashionable, but the most comfortable and convenient hoop-skirt in the world.

These SKIRTS are manufactured solely by Messrs. WEEKS, BRADLEY & CLARKE, corner of Grand-st., No. 97 Chambers-street, and Nos. 70 and 61 Reade-street, New-York. Ever may they flourish and continue in their employment the two thousand and more hands required in the production of this wonderful invention.—*Richmond (Va.) Times, Jan. 16.*

These SKIRTS are manufactured solely by Messrs. WEEKS, BRADLEY & CLARKE, corner of Grand-st., No. 97 Chambers-street, and Nos. 70 and 61 Reade-street, New-York. Ever may they flourish and continue in their employment the two thousand and more hands required in the production of this wonderful invention.—*Richmond (Va.) Times, Jan. 16.*

Fair and fashionable Young America has installed PAXTON'S "Night-Blooming Cereus" as a specialty in all its drawing-rooms, dressing-rooms and boudoirs. It is well. Beauty should breathe a fragrant atmosphere, and nature, in all her bowers, has no richer perfume than this.—*Newark Journal.*

The Last Days of Ex-President MARTIN VAN BUREN were made comfortable by the use of JONAS WHITCOMB'S ASTHMA REMEDY. Letters in our possession from his physician and from Mr. Van Buren himself, express much gratification with the results of its use.

Extract from the "*Life of Washington Irving*," by his nephew, Pierre M. Irving, vol. IV. page 272:

"The doctor prescribed, as an experiment—what had been suggested by Dr. O. W. Holmes on his late visit—'Jona s Whitcomb's Remedy for Asthma,' a teaspoonful in a wineglass of water, to be taken every four hours. A good night was the result."

In no case of purely asthmatic character has it failed to give prompt relief, and in many cases a permanent cure has been effected. No danger need be apprehended from its use. An infant may take it with perfect safety. (See circular.)

JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston,
Sole proprietors.

For sale by all druggists.

Two or three colds in succession, will, with many constitutions, securely establish the seeds of consumption in the system, thus converting what was originally a simple, curable affection, into one generally fatal. While ordinary prudence, therefore, makes it the business of everyone to take care of a cold until it is got rid of, intelligent experience fortunately presents a remedy in Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, thoroughly adapted to remove speedily all coughs and colds, and one equally effective in the primary stages of consumption, asthma and bronchitis. Sold by all druggists.

Chevalier's Life for the Hair will restore Gray Hair to its orignal color, strengthen and promote the growth of the weakest hair, stop its falling out, keep the head clean, cool and healthy; can be used freely; contains nothing injurious. The best Hair Dressing ever offered to the public. Is recommended and used by the first medical authority. Sold at the drug-stores, and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway, New-York, where information as to the treatment of the hair will be freely given from 1 to 3 P. M.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

Are You Disturbed at Night?

And broken of rest, by a child suffering and crying with the pain of Cutting Teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It relieves the little sufferer immediately. It cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and is perfectly safe in all cases. Thirty-five cents a bottle.

Asthma.—A spasmodic affection of the bronchial tubes, which are covered with a dry, tenacious phlegm. "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" will in some cases give immediate relief. For coughs, colds and throat diseases the Troches have proved their efficacy.

"An old lady friend having tried many remedies for asthma with no benefit, found great relief from the Troches."—*Rev. D. Letts, Frankfort, Ill.*

A Reliable Remedy

For expelling worms so common with young children will be found in BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS or Worm Lozenges, which are pleasant to the taste; and no child will refuse to take them.

The combination of ingredients used in making the "*Comfits*" is such as to give the best possible effect with safety.

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated **Toilet Soap,** in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest materials, is mild and emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented,** and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

Cures a Cold in Half an Hour.

DURNO'S CELEBRATED CATARRH SNUFF.

Sold by all druggists for 25 cents per box.

Rogers' Fragrant Odontoline, for cleansing and preserving the teeth.—A purely vegetable production, imparting a delightful fragrance to the breath. Sold by all druggists, perfumers and fancy goods dealers, and by HOWARD, SANGER & CO., New-York City; W. H. SCHIEFFLIN & CO., New-York City.

Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer is the best article known to preserve the hair.

It will positively restore gray hair to its original color. It keeps the hair from falling out. It is the best dressing in the world, making lifeless, stiff, brashy hair healthy, soft and glossy. Price $1. For sale by all druggists.

Health of American Women.

One trial will prove that MARSHALL'S UTERINE CATHOLICON will cure "female weakness" and "uterine complaints of women;" together with nervousness, pains and indigestion connected with that cause. *See that the seal of the Graefenberg Company is on every bottle.* PRICE $1 50. *Sold everywhere.*

THE GRAEFENBERG VEGETABLE PILLS.

The best pill for all liver complaints, biliousness and indigestion. *They never gripe, and do not leave the bowels constipated.* PRICE 25 CENTS. SOLD BY DEALERS EVERYWHERE.

A discount is made on all Graefenberg medicines purchased at the office of the Graefenberg Company, No. 139 Williamst., in quantities of one-half dozen or upward.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Marvin's New Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Silver Plate Safes. Highly ornamental, and warranted perfectly dry. Also a large assortment of Bankers' and Merchants' Safes. MARVIN & CO., 265 Broadway, and 721 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

30,000 Elegant Bricks are Made Daily by the National Brick-machine, which is the wonder of the age. ABRAM REQUA, General Agent, No. 130 Broadway, New-York.

Coal Holes and Scuttles as well as all the windows and doors of the house are protected with the Burglar Alarm Telegraph applied invisibly and without damage. E. HOLMES, No. 198 Broadway.

Metcalfe's Great Rheumatic Remedy instantly relieves pain, and never fails to cure Neuralgia, Nervous Headache and pains in the head or face.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Elliptic Sewing-Machines,

are now for sale or to let by
J. B. GARDNER & CO.,
No. 199 6th-av.

The Florence Gold Medal Lock-stitch Sewing Machine, with reversible feed.
NO. 505 BROADWAY, New-York.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 495 Broadway.

A Silent Sewing Machine—Making the celebrated "Willcox & Gibbs Stitch"—strong, elastic and durable. WILLCOX & GIBBS, No. 508 Broadway.

Howe Sewing-Machine Company.—ELIAS HOWE, JR., President. No. 629 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing-machine and button-hole machine, 625 Broadway

MARRIED.

ALLERTON—JUDD.—At Kent, Conn., on Thursday, Feb. 1, by Rev. R. D. HITCHCOCK, GEO. W. ALLERTON, Jr., of New-York, and LIZZIE R., youngest daughter of Wm. M. JUDD, Esq., of the former place. No cards.

ANDERSON—CORNISH.—On Thursday, Feb. 1, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Wm. H. Runyon, assisted by Rev. Wm. Anderson, JANSEN H. ANDERSON, of Esopus, N. Y., and MARIA N. CORNISH, eldest daughter of Charles L. Cornish, Esq., of this city. No cards.

COOK—WATTS.—On Thursday, Feb. 1, by Rev. Wm. A. Scott, D. D., JAMES COOK, of Oneida, N. Y., and Mrs. EMMA WATTS, of this city.

DAKIN—ROBBINS.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 31, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Samuel R. Johnson, D. D., THOMAS S. DAKIN and CARRIE E., daughter of Daniel A. Robbins, Esq.

HEARNE—BRADY.—In this city, on Thursday, Feb. 1, by his Grace the Archbishop of New-York, EDMUND L. HEARNE and MARY, daughter of the late Andrew Brady.

MOORE—WILDEY.—On Wednesday, Jan. 31, by Rev. Joseph F. Thompson, D. D., Mr. EDGAR W. MOORE and Miss CLARISSA E. T. WILDEY, both of this city.

POMEROY—KNAPP.—On Thursday, Feb. 1, at Trinity Chapel, THEODORE POMEROY, Esq., of Pittsfield, Mass., and Miss LAURA CORDELIA, daughter of J. J. Knapp, of Newburyport, Mass., and adopted daughter of Mrs. Joel W. White, of New-York.

SCOTT—GRAY.—On Tuesday, Jan. 30, at the house of the bride's father, by Rev. J. Douglas, Mr. J. ALBERT SCOTT, of Washingtonville, and Miss MATTIE J. GRAY, of Pulaski, N. Y.

DIED.

BERGER.—In this city, on Sunday, Feb. 1, FRANCIS ELVI BERGER, M. D., in the 57th year of his age.

His friends and the friends of the family, and the medical faculty, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the Church of the Ascension, corner of 5th-av. and 10th-st., on Monday afternoon, the 5th inst., at 2½ o'clock, without further invitation.

BOGERT.—On Friday, Feb. 2, at her late residence, No. 54 Bank-st., GERTRUDE L. WESTERVELT, wife of Albert G. Bogert.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

BLYDENBURGH.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 31, RICHARD FLOYD BLYDENBURGH, son of the late Richard F. Blydenburgh, in the 20th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, also those of his brother, Wm. J. Blydenburgh, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of the latter, No. 87 Fort Green-place, Brooklyn, on Saturday, Feb. 3, at 2½ o'clock, without further notice.

GELSTON.—On Wednesday, Jan. 31, MARGARET L., daughter of the late Kirby Gelston.

CRAIN.—On Wednesday, Jan. 31, of membranous croup, SARAH N. E., eldest daughter of Dunham Jones and Hannah Ann Crain, aged 3 years, 4 months and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Anthon Memorial Church, on 69th-st., near 6th-av., on Saturday afternoon at 1 o'clock, without further notice. The remains will be interred in the family vault at St. Paul's. Carriages will be in waiting at the church.

DENHAM.—Suddenly, of apoplexy, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 31, WILLIAM DENHAM, in the 62d year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 203 West 31st-st., at 1 P. M. on Saturday, Feb. 3, without further invitation.

FROST.—On Thursday, Feb. 1, CHARLES L. FROST, in his 37th year.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, the 4th inst., at the Church of the Redeemer, 35th-st., near 2d-av., at 1 o'clock P. M.

FULLER.—On Friday, Feb. 2, of inflammation of the lungs, FREDDIE, only son of Almon D. and Frances J. Fuller, aged 1 year, 1 month and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, the 4th inst., at 2½ o'clock P.M., at the residence of his parents, No. 74 Horatio-st. The remains will be taken to Cold Spring, Putnam County, N. Y., on Monday with the 10 o'clock train from 30th-st.

HOPE.—On Friday, Feb. 2, Mrs. ELIZABETH HOPE, wife of Cornelius Hope, Sr., in the 80th year of her age.

Her friends and relatives, and those of her daughter, Mrs. S. Tytler, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Monday, Feb. 5, at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 206 3d-av.

LYMAN.—In Jersey City, on Friday, Feb. 2, SARAH, wife of L. C. Lyman, in the 72d year of her age.

Funeral services at her late residence, No. 94 Warren-st., on Sunday, the 4th inst., at 2 P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited. Her remains will be taken to New-Haven, Conn., for interment.

LYNSLEY.—At Stratford, Conn., on Wednesday, Jan. 31, Mrs. SOPHIA B. LINSLEY, aged 83 years, 10 months and 14 days, daughter of the late Col. William Lyon, of New-Haven, and relict of Rev. James H. Linsley, of Stratford.

MACFARLAN.—At Bloomingdale, New-York City, on Friday, Feb. 2, ELIZABETH, daughter of Duncan and Hannah Elizabeth Macfarlan, aged 2 years and 6 months.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, Sabbath, Feb. 4, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, 81st-st., near Broadway.

MOTT.—At Far Rockaway, L. I., on Friday, Feb. 2, Mrs. SARAH MOTT, relict of the late Daniel Mott, aged 76 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Monday next, Feb. 5, from her late residence, Far Rockaway, L. I., at 11 o'clock A. M., and from the Episcopal Church at 1 o'clock P. M.

MILLER.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 1, JAMES F. MILLER, Jr., aged 23 years, 10 months and 1 day.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his father, Capt. James F. Miller, No. 196 Dean-st., on Sunday, the 4th inst., at 1 o'clock.

RYER.—At his residence in Boonton, Morris County, N. J., on Wednesday evening, Jan. 31, JOHN M. RYER, in the 78th year of his age, formerly a citizen of New-York City.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, on Saturday afternoon, Feb. 3, at 2 o'clock.

☞ California papers please copy.

TRAPHAGEN.—At Jersey City, N. J., on Friday morning, Feb. 2, of pneumonia, SARAH, wife of Henry M. Traphagen, Esq., and daughter of the late Judge William Conselyea.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral at the late residence, No. 165 Pavonia-av., Jersey City, on Monday morning, Feb. 5, at 11 o'clock, without further invitation.

TYERS.—At Southfield, Staten Island, on Friday, Feb. 2, RICHARD TYERS, in the 61st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at 1 o'clock on Monday, Feb. 5, from the Moravian Church. Carriages will be in waiting at Vanderbilt's Landing to meet the 11 o'clock boat.

WRIGHT.—On Friday, Feb. 2, ELIZA B., wife of Col. Joseph Wright, aged 54 years.

Funeral on Monday at 2 P. M., from her late residence at Poughkeepsie.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ANSWER TO
MESSRS. JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS'
PUBLICATION.
(See *Evening Post*, Jan. 31, 1866.)

For over one year I have not either offered to that house my wines, nor given them any samples; nor have I been near them in any way whatever; but, on the contrary, they have, without solicitation, lately purchased from me two (2) bills of Jules Mumm & Co.'s champagne wines, one April 22, the other Nov. 25, 1865, and it is from my sales book I have taken their names, as well as all the others contained in my advertisement of the 24th ult.

If I had omitted their names it might have been considered by them as impolite, or a slight.

The opinion those gentlemen express on the quality of the Jules Mumm & Co. champagne wines, fortunately, differs entirely from that of the other A No. 1 leading houses, and the assumption to announce themselves publicly an oracle or judge is uncalled for, if not impertinent.

Their whole statement I cannot consider in any other light than as an attempt to injure my friends and myself in the recent successful position the Jules Mumm & Co. champagne wines have taken with the trade, and with the public in general.

JAMES MEYER, Jr.,
Sole Agent, No. 43 Beaver-st.

SMITH & WESSON'S PISTOLS,
wholesale and retail.
MILLER & CO.,
No. 9 Maiden-lane.

BALLS OF THE WEEK.
See Brown's Young Man's report in the SUNDAY COURIER.

N. G. S. N. Y.

FOURTH REGIMENT.
NINTH REGIMENT.
THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.
TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT
TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.
THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.
NINETY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

For notices, criticisms and news of the above regiments N. G. S. N. Y., besides abstracts of the forthcoming report of the Adjutant-General of the State, see the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

For sale by newsdealers generally.

SEVENTH REGIMENT BALL.
BEST ACCOUNT
IN SUNDAY COURIER.

NATIONAL REVOLVERS,
at wholesale and retail, by
MILLER & CO.,
No. 9 Maiden-lane.

THE GUILD FARM OIL COMPANY.

From the Titusville Morning Herald, Jan. 31.

THE NEW WELL ON THE GUILD FLATS.—This new source of excitement is about two miles from the centre of the town, on the right of the plank road leading to Pithole.

We made a hasty trip yesterday to see it, and became convinced by ocular proof that it is the largest well we have ever had in Titusville. It is not a flowing well yet; and there are doubts whether it will ever be able to discharge itself by the use of the pump, on account of the large amount of salt water; it is sometimes the case, however, that a salt water vein is pumped out and the well made to flow.

The oil is obtained from the second sand-rock, and is the largest well we have ever known to be struck in that rock. The first sand was found at 150 feet—15 feet thick; the second at 418—and from 418 to 440 feet, the whole depth of the well is 491 feet, or 28 feet below the bottom of the second sand-rock. At the time we were there, yesterday, it had been producing oil for 19 hours, and the amount obtained in that time, was, as nearly as we could calculate it, 104 barrels, or at the rate of about 130 barrels per day. The lucky owners have a good thing, and the stock of the Guild Farm Oil Company will look up as soon as the news is known.

The Guild Flats, above referred to, consist of 100 acres of boring territory, bounded on two sides by the creek. The Guild Farm Oil Company of this city own them in fee, including the entire product of the above well, four engines, machinery, &c., and owe no debt.

TRICHINOSIS,

A disease produced by fine, hair-like worms, said to be derived from pork.

The disease is very fatal in Germany, and is caused by small worms, whose germ or seed is found in pork, and are propagated in the human body when its humors are in a condition to receive them. They penetrate and breed in every part, causing most fearful ulcerations, which destroy life in a few days.

Medical men of Germany know no cure for this formidable disease, but admit that when we eat the same pork are not infected. This proves that it requires a certain deprivation of the humors, without which the seeds of these worms cannot breed.

I therefore most truthfully tell
THE PUBLIC
that no person who will use a few doses of BRANDRETH'S PILLS, can be infected by this
HORRIBLE DISEASE,
and what is more, they will certainly cure it, if used early. They are a preventive and a cure. They take out those humors from the body which supply foothold for the disease. One dose of BRANDRETH'S PILLS will paralyze every worm, a second kill them, and a third infallibly remove them; and in a few days the patient would recover. What German will send some BRANDRETH'S PILLS to EDERSLEBEN? I will supply 144 boxes without charge to any one.
FEB. 1, 1866. B. BRANDRETH, New-York.

REMINGTON'S REVOLVERS,
for sale by
MILLER & CO.,
No. 9 Maiden-lane.

INVALIDS' TRAVELING CHAIRS ON WHEELS—Adapted to use in doors or out, light and strong; prices, $15 to $25.
PAGET'S SELF-ACTING CANTERING HORSES.
The most delightful hobby ever invented, to use in doors or out; prices, $12 to $25. Boys' Strong Wagons, Nursery Swings, Chariots, Carriages, Propellers, Rocking Horses, for sale by the manufacturer, S. W. SMITH, No. 90 William-st.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the Continent, via Southampton and Hamburg, per steamer GERMANIA, sail for Ireland, per steamer CITY OF BOSTON, on SATURDAY, Feb. 23, will close at this office, at 10:30 A. M., and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, 10 A. M.; Stations C and D, 9:30 A. M.; Stations E and F, 9:15 A. M.; Station G, 9 A. M.

JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

ADDRESS POLLAK & SON—MEERSHAUM manufacturers, No. 697 Broadway, near 4th-st. Pipes, cigar-holders, &c., mounted and repaired.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,
EXTRA.
MACDONALD & OSGOOD
Respectfully announce to the wholesale merchants of
BOSTON, NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE,
an arrangement with
MESSRS. H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
Publishers and Proprietors of
THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
for an extra edition of the NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,
once in each month, of
100,000 COPIES,
for free circulation by mail, and pre-paid postage, to merchants, manufacturers, storekeepers, &c., in all the cities, towns, villages, cross-roads, &c., of the United States, according to the most reliable
COMMERCIAL REPORTS.

The distribution to be made on or about the 15th of each month, in two divisions of
50,000 COPIES,
and circulated in the following localities:

FIRST DIVISION.

VIRGINIA,	MARYLAND,
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,	
DELAWARE,	NORTH CAROLINA,
SOUTH CAROLINA,	KENTUCKY,
TENNESSEE,	ALABAMA,
GEORGIA,	MISSISSIPPI,
MISSOURI,	FLORIDA,
LOUISIANA,	TEXAS,
KANSAS,	NEBRASKA,
OREGON,	CALIFORNIA.

SECOND DIVISION.

MAINE,	NEW-HAMPSHIRE,
VERMONT,	MASSACHUSETTS,
RHODE ISLAND,	CONNECTICUT.
NEW-YORK,	NEW-JERSEY,
PENNSYLVANIA,	OHIO,
INDIANA,	ILLINOIS,
MICHIGAN,	WISCONSIN,
MINNESOTA,	IOWA.

The attention of merchants, manufacturers, machinists, bankers, insurance companies, &c., is most particularly requested to the importance of this extra publication of a first-class regular medium, as being invaluable in keeping the merchant, &c., constantly before the distant buyer, and combining the advantages of advertising in all sections of the United States in local publications.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING FOR THE PRESENT SEASON OF FIVE MONTHS:

For each space of one inch.....$10

in each division of 50,000 copies. Additional space in proportion.

Collections made on the issue of the paper.

All communications deposited in Macdonald & Cogood's Box, *Times* Office, will receive prompt attention.

NEWSDEALERS AND BOOKSELLERS

Are informed that
THE AMERICAN
NEWS COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK.
Are ready to supply, at the earliest moment, and on the very lowest terms:
NEWSPAPERS, DAILY AND WEEKLY,
MAGAZINES, DIME NOVELS,
BOOKS, CHEAP PUBLICATIONS,
SCHOOL BOOKS, ENVELOPES,
PENS, WRITING PAPERS,
And everything wanted by a
NEWSDEALER OR BOOKSELLER.

PRINTED TRADE LISTS,
Describing the nature of the News Business, how to do it, names of Papers and Magazines, with their prices, &c., will be sent FREE to all who ask for them. Address
THE AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY,
Nos. 119 and 121 Nassau-st., New-York.

A GREAT CURE OF
PULMONARY CONSUMPTION
in New-York.
BY SCHENCK'S
PULMONIC SYRUP,
SEAWEED TONIC
AND
MANDRAKE PILLS.

Miss Catherine Collins is now a living testimony of the effects of Dr. Schenck's medicine. She resides at No. 211 Mott-st., New-York. Dr. Schenck visited her about the 1st of February last. He found her apparently in the last stage of Pulmonary Consumption, and, from all appearances, could not last more than three weeks. Her left lung, from bottom to top, was nothing but a mass of corruption. The right bronchial tubes were also affected, but no cavities. She had night sweats, chills and flashes of heat at times; could not lie down, but had to be propped up in a chair. Her mother said that her husband and several of her children had died in the same way. They were poor and not able to buy medicine, but Dr. Schenck took an interest in her, and gave her medicine, and cured her. Now any one that has a cough or lung disease should call and see her. It gives them more confidence in Dr. Schenck's medicines. They will find a quite hearty-looking person, with right lung sounding full, clear, with respiration healthy and natural, and the left one dead, sounding as though what was left was solid and useless. Still she, like Dr. Schenck, lives with one lung, and enjoys good health. She was cured because she was confined to her room. Many of Dr. Schenck's certificates you read seem almost improbable, but by inquiring, they find them not exaggerated. They were bedfast until their lungs healed and took no cold. How much easier should those not so far gone be cured. They may take Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Seawood Tonic and Mandrake Pill, and follow the directions closely, and keep getting better and worse, and finally die, for one simple reason—they keep taking little colds, enough to keep the lungs inflamed. When a person has a diseased lung, they should stay in the house as much, and even more than one just recovering from a dangerous sickness; yet it is thought by most physicians best for consumptive patients to go out and get the fresh air; but do they ever cure real consumption by this course?

Dr. Schenck's medicines cleanse the stomach and liver, equalize the circulation of the blood, create an appetite, and the food is made to digest and made into good blook, and that is all they do. Nature will do the rest. Dr. J. H. Schenck will be at his principal office, No. 15 North 6th-st., corner of Commerce, Philadelphia, every Saturday, from 9 A. M. till 4 P. M.; No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, every Tuesday, from 9 A. M. until 3 P. M.; No. 38 Summer-st., Boston, every Wednesday, from 9 A. M. until 3 P. M.; and every other Friday, at No. 168 Baltimore-st., Baltimore, Md. All advice free, but for a thorough examination with his respirometer, he charges $3.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seawood Tonic, each, $1 50 per bottle, or $7 50 the half dozen. Mandrake Pills 25 cents per box.

For sale by all druggists and dealers.

N. B.—A full supply of Dr. SCHENCK'S MEDICINES can be obtained at all times at his rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, and the doctor may be seen there professionally every Tuesday, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

DEMAS BARNES & CO., No. 21 Park-row, wholesale agents for the City of New-York.

FURNITURE,
AT REDUCED PRICES,
Of the latest styles, consisting of
PARLOR, DINING-ROOM and CHAMBER SUITES, in rosewood, walnut and maple, retailing at manufacturers' prices, at
F. KRUTINA'S
MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS,
Nos. 96 and 98 EAST HOUSTON-ST.,
Between the Bowery and 2d-av.
All goods warranted.

THE
NEW BARTLETT SEWING-MACHINE
is (all agree)
THE CHEAPEST GOOD SEWING-MACHINE.
PRICE, $25.

With a most complete new manufactory, we now guarantee to supply not the so-called "cheap," second-rate article, but a FIRST-CLASS FAMILY SEWING-MACHINE at a reasonable price, $25, which we warrant, and allow our purchasers to return it not found to be the
CHEAPEST GOOD SEWING-MACHINE.
☞ Clergymen, postmasters or others sending us an order for three machines, we PRESENT with a MACHINE, FREE OF CHARGE, and allow a handsome percentage upon further orders. Address the BARTLETT SEWING-MACHINE CO., 589 Broadway.

☞ Read what our highest authority says: "We have examined the new Bartlett sewing-machines. The mechanism is the simplest and most durable and noiseless. THE STITCH IS FAR SUPERIOR TO THE CHEAP MACHINES."—*Scientific American.*

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
OF THE
UNION GENERAL COMMITTEE.

A special meeting of this committee will be held at headquarters, corner of Broadway and 23d-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 5, 1866, at 7½ o'clock.

THOMAS MURPHY, Chairman Gen. Com.
HENRY H. BURLEAU, } Secretaries of Gen. Com.
CHAS. H. HALL, }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIRTEEN Directors of the Sixth-av. Railroad Company will be held at the depot, 6th-av. corner of 43d-st., on TUESDAY, Feb. 13, from 12 to 3 P. M.

HENRY S. MOORE, Secretary.

ACTUAL RESULTS
TO POLICY-HOLDERS IN THE
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

CASH ASSETS OVER.....$14,500,000
CURRENT INCOME OVER.....4,000,000

ANNUAL CASH DIVIDENDS.

In connection with the first cash dividend on Feb. 1, 1866 the subscribers desire to present the following illustrations of the practical working or results of policies in the "Mutual Life" since the commencement of the company's business in 1843, and we doubt not they will prove interesting, both to existing members of the company and all persons not yet insured.

LIFE POLICIES.

A policy issued in 1843, $10,000; age 40; annual prem

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND FOR

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,

ALL ISSUES OF

UNITED STATES STOCKS,

INCLUDING

6 PER CENT. BONDS OF 1881.
6 PER CENT. 5-20 BONDS OF 1862.
6 PER CENT. 5-20 BONDS OF 1864.
6 PER CENT. 5-20 BONDS OF 1865.
5 PER CENT. 10-40 BONDS.
7 3-10 PER CENT. TREASURY NOTES, 1ST, 2D AND 3D SERIES.
6 PER CENT. CURRENCY CERTIFICATES.

ORDERS from BANKS and BANKERS, for the PURCHASE and SALE of Government Stocks executed ON FAVORABLE TERMS and with DISPATCH. Also for all securities dealt in at the Stock Exchange.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES OF 1864 BOUGHT and SOLD. VERMILYE & CO.

HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,

BANKERS,

NO. 28 WALL-ST.,

BUY AND SELL

U. S. 6 PER CENT. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.
U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES,
AND ALL CLASSES OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT MARKET RATES.

MARCH, MAY, JULY AND NOVEMBER

Coupons Cashed in Gold.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD

STATE AID BONDS.

Interest at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT PER ANNUM, IN GOLD,

Payable semi-annually, Guaranteed and paid by the STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The bonds are secured by a mortgage on 140 miles of road, from Sacramento to the California State line, forming part of the GREAT PACIFIC RAILROAD LINE ADOPTED and AIDED by the UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT. They are further secured by a SINKING FUND of $50,000 PER ANNUM, reserved from the earnings of the road, and PLEDGED FOR THEIR REDEMPTION. They are a first-class security in every respect, and a limited amount will be offered upon terms which render them a VERY ATTRACTIVE and DESIRABLE INVESTMENT. For further particulars inquire at our office, No. 5 Nassau-st.

FISK & HATCH BANKERS.

H. CLEWS. GEO. H. BEND.
WM. B. BEND. THEO. S. FOWLER.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.

(Successors to Livermore, Clews & Co.,)

BANKERS,

No. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

UNITED STATES SECURITIES

PURCHASED AND FOR SALE.

All kinds on hand, ready for instant delivery, at the lowest market price.

DEPOSITS IN CURRENCY AND GOLD RECEIVED.

Accounts of BANKERS and individuals solicited.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL DAILY BALANCES.

which may be checked for at sight.

Collections made promptly on all points.

Orders for stocks, bonds and gold executed on commission.

Gold for payment of duties for sale in sums to suit.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK,

NO. 240 BROADWAY,

DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

BANKERS AND DEALERS ACCOUNTS SOLICITED.

D. L. ROSS, President.

J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

No. 8 Rue de la Paix, Paris,

and

No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.

Issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 56 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

FOR SALE.

First Mortgage 10 Per Cent. Sacramento Valley Railroad Bonds, payable in gold coin.

First Mortgage 8 Per Cent. Freeport Railroad Bonds, payable in gold coin.

First Mortgage 10 Per Cent. Placerville and Sacramento Bonds, payable in currency.

County Bonds 10 Per Cent. of Eldorado County, payable in gold.

City Bonds 10 Per Cent. of Placerville, payable in gold.

All in the State of California.

Apply to GEORGE T. M. DAVIS,
No. 47 Exchange-place.

NATIONAL BANKERS' EXPRESS.

NATIONAL EXPRESS & TRANSPORTATION CO.
AMERICAN EXPRESS.
ADAMS' EXPRESS.
AMERICAN TELEGRAPH.

Stocks for sale, right and left.

GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.

INSURANCE SCRIP.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL, (interest payable Feb. 6.)
PACIFIC MUTUAL, (interest payable Feb. 6.)
SUN MUTUAL, (interest payable Feb. 1.)
ORIENTAL MUTUAL, (interest payable March 1.)

For sale in sums to suit buyers by

WM. C. GILMAN,
No. 46 Pine-st.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1866.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the charter of the company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1865:

Premiums received on marine risks, from 1st January, 1865, to 31st December, 1865 ..... $6,633,146 80
Premiums on policies not marked off 1st January, 1865 ..... 2,019,324 73

Total amount of Marine Premiums $8,992,471 53

No policies have been issued upon life risks nor upon fire risks disconnected with marine risks.

Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1865, to 31st December, 1865 ..... $6,764,146 38
Losses paid during the same period $3,850,178 45
Returns of premiums and expenses 992,341 44
The company has the following assets, viz.:
United States and State of New-York Stock, City, Bank, and other stocks $4,828,595 00
Loans secured by stocks, and otherwise 3,330,250 00
Real estate and bonds and mortgages 221,300 00
Dividends on stocks, interest on bonds and mortgages, and other loans, sundry notes, premiums due, and other claims due the company, estimated at 144,964 43
Premium notes and bills receivable 3,283,801 96
Cash in bank, coin 80,462 00
Cash in bank, United States Treasury Note Currency 310,551 78

Total amount of assets $12,199,975 17

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 6th of February next.

Fifty per cent. of the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1864, will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 6th February next, from which date interest on the amount, so redeemable, will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and canceled to the extent paid.

A dividend of 35 per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the company, for the year ending 31st December, 1865, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 3d of April next.

By order of the board,

J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

JOHN D. JONES,	WM. STURGIS,
CHARLES DENNIS,	HENRY K. BOGERT,
W. H. H. MOORE,	JOSHUA J. HENRY,
HENRY COLT,	DENNIS PERKINS,
WM. C. PICKERSGILL,	JOSEPH GAILLARD, Jr.,
LEWIS CURTIS,	J. HENRY BURGY,
CHARLES H. RUSSELL,	CORNELIUS GRINNELL,
LOWNDES HOLBROOK,	J. D. JONES,
R. WARREN WESTON,	B. J. HOWLAND,
ROYAL PHELPS,	BENJ. BABCOCK,
CALEB BARSTOW,	ELEAZER LORD,
A. P. PILLOT,	ELEAZER WESTRAY,
WM. E. DODGE,	ROBT. B. MINTURN, Jr.,
GEO. L. ROBSON,	GORDON W. BURNHAM,
DAVID LANE,	FREDK. CHAUNCEY,
JAMES BRICE,	JAMES LOW,
LEROY M. WILEY,	GEO. S. STEPHENSON,
	WILLIAM H. WEBB.

DANIEL S. MILLER,
JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, Second Vice-President.
J. D. HEWLETT, Third Vice-President.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 23, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Mechanics' and Traders' National Bank, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled an Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing business:

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Mechanics' and Traders' National Bank of the City of New-York, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking, under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal [SEAL.] of office, this 23d day of December, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARK,
No. 1,624. Comptroller.

NOTICE.—THE MISSISQUOI BANK, FORMERly located and doing business at Sheldon, Franklin County, Vermont, having been represented insolvent and ordered into liquidation by the Board of Directors, the undersigned appointed receiver, and the time limited to six months from this date within which the creditors of said bank must present and prove their claims against said bank, creditors are hereby notified that the undersigned will receive such claims at the banking-house of said bank, in Sheldon, Vermont.

SHELDON, Vermont, Jan. 17, 1866. WM. C. WEAD, Receiver.

BROAD TOP COAL AND IRON COMPANY,
OFFICE No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders for the election of seven directors for the ensuing year will be held (in conformity with the laws of Pennsylvania) at Jarvis's Hotel, Morrisville, Penn., on TUESDAY, Feb. 13, 1866, at 1 o'clock P. M. The polls will be open until 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 7th to the 13th February.

By order of the board,

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI R. R. Co.,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 1, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of other business will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 21, 1866. The transfer books will be closed from Feb. 10 until Feb. 22.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

THE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD Co.,
CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, Jan. 30, 1866.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTgage bonds of this company due Feb. 1 will be paid on and after that date at the American National Bank, No. 80 Broadway.

W. B. WATSON, Secretary.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 5, first floor over Park Bank

FINANCIAL.

DEPEW & POTTER,

BANKERS,

NO. 11 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK,

Allow interest at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on deposits which may be checked for at sight.

Special attention given to the purchase and sale of Government Securities.

Miscellaneous Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.

Collections made promptly on all points.

HENRY W. POTTER.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW,
(Late Secretary of State.)

H. J. MESSENGER,

BANKER,

NO. 139 BROADWAY,

All denominations of 7 3-10 notes on hand for immediate delivery.

Gold, Government Securities, Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.

A. J. MAYER & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 46 Exchange-place, up stairs, New-York.

TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE,
NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY.

JAN. 1, 1866.

Amount of assets Jan. 1, 1865	$3,658,755 55
Amount of premiums received during 1865	2,694,804 86
Amount of interest received and accrued, including premium on gold, &c.	257,260 54—2,342,065 40
Total	$6,000,820 95

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid losses by death	$490,222 03
Paid for redemption of dividends, annuities and surrendered and canceled policies	294,698 53
Paid salaries, printing and office expenses	71,223 95
Paid commissions and agency expenses	216,405 53
Paid for advertising and physician's fees	31,542 41
Paid taxes, internal revenue stamps, war contribution and law expenses	14,003 80—$1,118,091 25
Total	$4,881,919 70

ASSETS.

Cash on hand and in Bank	$250,036 56
Invested in United States stocks, cost	2,115,431 25
(Market value $2,140,775.)	
Invested in New-York City Bank stocks, cost	82,861 80
(Market value $84,475.)	
Invested in other stocks, cost	333,928 15
(Market value $334,635.)	
Loans on demand, secured by United States and other stocks	48,800 00
(Market value $56,855.)	
Real estate	140,819 74
(Market value $170,000.)	
Bonds and mortgages	260,747 62
Premium notes on existing policies bearing interest	1,186,998 21
Premium and semi-annual premiums due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1866	242,651 02
Interest accrued to Jan. 1, 1866	60,960 50
Rents accrued to Jan. 1, 1866	1,879 13
Premiums on policies in hands of agents and in course of transmission	197,001 54—$4,881,919 70

The Trustees have declared a return premium as follows: A Scrip Dividend of FIFTY PER CENT. upon all participating premiums on Life Policies in force, which were issued twelve months prior to Jan. 1, 1866, and directed to be redeemed in full of the dividends declared in 1863 and 1864.

Certificates will be redeemed in cash on and after the first Tuesday in February next, on presentation at the home office. Policies subject to notes will be credited with the return on settlement of next premium.

By order of the board,

WILLIAM H. BEERS, Actuary.

During the year 5,136 new policies were issued, insuring $16,594,695.

BALANCE SHEET OF THE COMPANY, JAN. 1, 1866.

Assets as above, at cost	$4,881,919 70
Market value	$5,018,449 06
Disposed of as follows:	
Reserved for losses, due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1866	$78,841 45
Reserved for reported losses, awaiting proofs	26,000 00
Reserved for special deposit for minor children	295 76
Amount reserved for reinsurance on all existing policies, valuations at 4 per cent. interest	3,920,297 66
Reserved for:	
Dividends declared prior to 1866, due and payable on demand	118,211 88
Dividends, 1863 and 1864, now to be paid	292,995 00
Dividend, 1865, (present value)	315,042 00
Dividend, 1866, (present value)	405,117 00
Special reserve, (not divided)	184,238 95 — 4,881,919 70

TRUSTEES.

MORRIS FRANKLIN	President of the New-York Life Insurance Company
JOHN M. NIXON	(Bowman & Nixon, Dry Goods, No. 45 Warren-st.
DAVID DOWS	(Dows, Dows & Co., Flour Merchants,) No. 20 South-st.
ISAAC C. KENDALL	Union Buildings, corner of William and Pine sts.
DANIEL S. MILLER	(Late Dater, Miller & Co., Grocers.)
JOHN R. WILLIAMS	President of the Metropolitan Bank
WM. C. DUSENBERY	(Real Estate Broker.)
HENRY K. BOGART	(Bogart & Knekland,) No. 49 William-st.
JOHN L. ROGERS	(late WYETH, ROGERS & Co., Importers,) No. 54 William-st.
JOHN MAIRS	(Merchant,) No. 20 South-st.
DUDLEY S. FULLER	(Iron,) No. 139 Greenwich-st.
WM. H. APPLETON	(APPLETON & Co., Publishers,) No. 443 and 445 Broadway.
ROBERT B. COLLINS	(COLLINS & BROTHER, Stationers,) No. 84 Leonard-st.
WILLIAM BARTON	(W. BARTON & SON,) No. 42 Pine-st.
WM. A. BOOTH	(BOOTH & EDGAR,) No. 95 Front-st.
THOMAS SMULL	(THOS. SMULL & SON,) No. 76 Gold-st.
SANFORD COBB	President Eagle Fire Insurance Company, 71 Wall-st.
GEORGE A. OSGOOD	Banker, (VAN SCHAICK, MASSETT & CO.,) 13 William-st.
JAMES G. KING	Banker, 52 William-st.
CHAS. L. ANTHONY	(ANTHONY & HALL, Dry Goods,) No. 66 Leonard-st.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.
ISAAC C. KENDALL, Vice-President.
WILLIAM H. BEERS, Actuary.

THEODORE R. BAYLIS, Cashier.	
CORNELIUS R. BOGERT, M. D.,	Medical Examiners.
GEORGE WILKES, M. D.,	
CHARLES WRIGHT, M. D., Asst. Medical Examiner.	

MANGAM & TALBERT,

BANKERS,

NO. 40 WALL-ST.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES, SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

FINANCIAL.

UNDERHILL & HAVEN,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 67 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK.

DEALERS IN BUSINESS PAPER.

GOLD LOANS NEGOTIATED.

ADVANCES MADE ON MERCHANDISE.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION AT THE NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

J. F. UNDERHILL, Member N. Y. Gold Exchange. | G. G. HAVEN, Member N. Y. Stock Exchange. | A. FINDLAY, Jr.

STEPHEN H. CONDICT, New-York. | DAVID JENNINGS, Charleston, S. C.
BYRON SHERMAN, New-York. | WM. M. TUNNO, Savannah, Ga.

CONDICT, SHERMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 17 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK,

Give special attention to collections throughout the Southern States. Solicit deposits, subject to check at sight, from banks, bankers and individuals, and allow interest by agreement. Execute orders promptly for the purchase and sale of gold, and of government and other securities.

Sell Foreign Exchange, and buy and sell Exchange on Charleston and Savannah.

D. JENNINGS & CO., Charleston, S. C. | W. M. TUNNO & CO., Savannah, Ga.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

No. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

Keep on hand and buy and sell at market rates, all issues of

UNITED STATES BONDS, SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES, COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, &c.

Agents for the sale of the UNITED STATES 30-YEAR 6 PER CENT. BONDS, issued in aid of the Central Pacific R. R.,

and of the

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD STATE AID BONDS, bearing 7 PER CENT. interest in GOLD, GUARANTEED and PAID by the STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others received on favorable terms.

Orders for the purchase and sale of Miscellaneous Stocks and Bonds, executed with care and promptness at the

REGULAR STOCK EXCHANGE.

NEW-YORK GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY COMPANY.

NO. 14 BROAD-ST.

CAPITAL, $2,000,000.

DIRECTORS.

A. A. LOW,	W. BUTLER DUNCAN,
L. VON HOFFMAN,	GEORGE D. CRAGIN,
JONATHAN THORNE,	HERMAN MARCUSE,
JOEL WOLFE,	RICHARD LATHERS,
JAMES B. JOHNSTON,	MARTIN BATES,
DAVID DOWS,	C. F. DAMMANN,
U. A. MONOCK,	JOHN A. WILSON.

SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, President pro tem.
JAMES F. WALLACE, Vice-President.
SAMUEL G. OGDEN, Treasurer.

CASH ADVANCES

MADE ON

MERCHANDISE, IN STORE AND IN TRANSIT, STOCKS, BONDS AND OTHER SECURITIES.

Also, on shipments to Europe.

This company is prepared to take the management of real and personal estate, to negotiate loans for States and corporations, and to collect interest, coupons, &c.

Certificates of deposits will be issued, bearing interest.

NOTICE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 29, 1866.

Notice is hereby given that the Treasurer of the United States, the Assistant Treasurers at New-York, Philadelphia, and Boston, and the Depositaries at Baltimore and Cincinnati, have been instructed to discontinue, on and after the 1st of February next ensuing, receiving deposits for temporary loan at six per cent. interest.

They have been instructed to receive such deposits in lawful money on and after that date, at five per cent. interest, payable on ten days' notice, after thirty days from date of deposit.

H. McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1866.

AT AN ELECTION HELD ON THE 9TH inst., the following-named gentlemen were chosen directors of the bank for the ensuing year:

DARIUS N. KINGSLAND, C. KINGSLAND,
WILLIAM A. THOMSON, JOHN M. DAVIES,
DUDLEY S. GREGORY, EUGENE O'SULLIVAN,
JOHN VAN NOSTRAND, HENRY STERNBERG,
EDWARD ELSWORTH, ORISON BLUNT,
HENRY COHN.

At a subsequent meeting of the board Samuel E. Sproulls, Esq., was unanimously elected President.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTH WESTERN R. R. Co.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1866.

COUPONS DUE FEB. 1, 1866, FROM THE bonds of the "Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company" and the "Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company" will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at this office.

JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT certificates Nos. 1,797, 898, 1,245, each 100 shares of Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company stock, have been lost. Parties are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same, as transfer has been stopped. The finder may apply at the SECRETARY'S OFFICE, No. 21 William-st.

ROSS COUNTY, OHIO, 7 PER CENT. Bonds; Van Wert County, Ohio, 7 per cent. bonds; Boyle County, Ky., 6 per cent. bonds; Fayette County, Ky., 6 per cent. bonds; Indianapolis and Madison 7 per cent. bonds, wanted by WM. C. EGLESTON, No. 54 William-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, BY A SMALL family, to lease, with privilege to purchase, a snug cottage, with from 6 to 10 rooms, and stable, situated on the Harlem Railroad, not more than a half to one hour's ride from the city. Address B. JONES & SON, house agents 43d-st. and Broadway, New-York, for one week.

WANTED TO LEASE—FOR TWO OR THREE years, a first-class furnished house, in a desirable location, by a responsible party, who will take the best care of the premises. To landlords an excellent opportunity for families about visiting Europe. A fancy rent will not be paid. Address, with particulars of location, rent, &c., R. J., Box No. 186 Times Office.

WANTED—IN PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A gentleman, a room on Fifth-avenue, or vicinity, with use of parlor, between 14th and 30th sts. and 4th and 6th avs. State terms. Address Box No. 891 Post-office.

HOUSES WANTED—BETWEEN TENTH AND 50th sts., both first-class and middling. Also, desirable suburban residences, of easy access to the city.

PARSONS & WARD, No. 79 Cedar-st.

FACTORY WANTED—A LARGE FACTORY, or set of lofts, with or without steam power, in New-York City; immediate possession of part, if not the whole, required. Address JNO. C. KELLEY, care Geo. Moore & Co., No. 10 Park-place.

WANTED—A STORE (WHOLE BUILDING) BEtween Nassau and Fulton sts.; must be well built and substantial. Address Box No. 738 Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—PARLOR AND TWO BEDROOMS adjoining, suitable for three persons; also, pleasant rooms for gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, at No. 34 West 29th-st.

FIFTH-AVENUE.—A PRIVATE FAMILY will dispose of part of their house or suites of rooms, most elegantly furnished, with first-class board, to families of unexceptionable standing, willing to pay liberally for first-class accommodations. Address VERITAS, Box No. 497 Post-office.

MAGNIFICENT SUITE OF ROOMS with first-class board, can be had with a private family in 6th-av., the finest locality; unexceptionable references. Apply at the drug store, corner Broadway and 28th-st.

AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED PARLOR and room connecting, to rent with first-class board to two adults. Also, two front rooms. No. 119 Waverley-place.

TO TWO GENTLEMEN, OR GENTLEMAN and wife, a nicely furnished room, with board, at $30 per week, gas and fire included. No. 152 West 39th-st.

HOTELS.

VENICE.

GRAND HOTEL VICTORIA.

This large and first-rate establishment, greatly improved and enlarged, is situated in the most central position of Venice, and close to the Piazza San Marco, the principal theatres and public buildings. The Hotel Victoria, containing 180 bedrooms and private apartments, furnished with every modern requisite, has been reopened under the personal superintendence of the management of Mr. ROBERT ETZENSBERGER, so well known to American tourists from the Schweizerhof at Luzerne, and the Hotel de Rome at Rome. He is at the same time proprietor of the

HOTEL DE MILAN,

at Majolica, (near Cadenabbia,) Lake of Como—a very comfortable, quiet house, beautifully situated and admirably well adapted for persons who intend to spend some time on this charming lake.

PROPOSALS

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE GULF,
NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 2, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED and will be received at this office until 12 M. March 1, 1866, for the purchase of sixty-six (66) Camels, the property of the United States, now at Camp Verde, near San Antonio, Texas.

Bids may be made for one or more of these animals.

Each envelope containing a bid should be sealed and addressed, Colonel C. G. Sawtelle, Chief Quartermaster Military Division of Texas, San Antonio, Texas.

The Government reserves the right to reject any bids deemed too low.

Payment to be made in U. S. Currency upon the acceptance of any proposal, and prior to the delivery of the camels to the successful bidders, at San Antonio, Texas.

C. G. SAWTELLE,
Colonel and Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Gulf, Bvt. Col. U. S. Army.

NASSAU WATER DEPARTMENT,
CITY HALL, BROOKLYN, Feb. 1, 1866.

TO IRON FOUNDERS.—SEALED PROposals will be received at the office of the Board of Water Commissioners until 12 o'clock M. of Wednesday, Feb. 21, 1866, for furnishing

2,500 tons of cast-iron water pipe, 48 inches diameter, and 25 tons of special castings.

Forms of proposals and specifications can be procured at the engineer's office, City Hall, Brooklyn.

The commissioners reserve to themselves the right to reject all proposals, if necessary, to protect the interest of the city.

SAMUEL KING, President.
D. L. NORTHUP, Sec'y.

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The commissioners reserve to themselves the right to reject all proposals, if necessary, to protect the interest of the city.

SAMUEL KING, President.
D. L. NORTHUP, Sec'y.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 135 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

JAN. 25, 1866.

A dividend of FIVE per cent., free of government tax, has THIS DAY declared by the Board of Directors, payable on demand. JOHN McGEE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 126 Broadway, N. Y.

Cash capital	$1,000,000
Assets Feb. 1, 1866	1,220,497 13

A dividend of Five Per Cent. on the capital stock of this company has been declared this day, payable on demand.

JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1866.

TWELFTH DIVIDEND.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 9 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1866.

The usual semi-annual dividend of

FIVE PER CENT.

has this day been declared, payable on demand, free of tax.

WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

FIFTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 114 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1866.

The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared an interest dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable on demand.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend from the earnings of the road for six months ending December 31, 1865, of THREE AND ONE-HALF Per Cent. on the PREFERRED STOCK.

Also, a Dividend of FOUR Per Cent. on the COMMON CAPITAL STOCK.

Both payable, less the government tax, on MONDAY, the 5th day of February, at the Treasurer's Office, Erie-place, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The transfer books of both classes of stock will be closed on Saturday, the 20th inst., and be reopened on Wednesday, the 7th of February.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW YORK, January 11, 1866.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of EIGHT PER CENT. out of the profits of the company, payable free of Government tax, on and after the 1st day of February next, at their office, No. 7 Nassau-st.

The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until Monday, the 29th inst.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

SIXTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE UNITED States Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per cent., free of government tax, payable on demand, and carried Three (3) per cent. to surplus account, out of the earnings of the last six months.

SURPLUS JAN. 1, 1866, $120,000.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1866.

W. W. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

ST. NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., free of government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 2d to 12th inst., inclusive.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND ALLEGHANY OIL COMPANY, No. 16 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent. on the Capital Stock, ($250,000,) payable at the office of the Company on and after the 15th inst. Transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th inst.

WM. H. PHELPS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of Four per cent., free of government tax, payable on demand.

By order.

WM. S. MARTIN, Secretary.

OCEAN NATIONAL BANK, Jan. 31, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after the 10th of February next.

Transfer books will be closed from the 3d to the 10th inst.

C. S. STEVENSON, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST,

Free from government tax, allowed at

METROPOLITAN SAVING BANK,
NO. 1 THIRD-AV.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.

W. J. BARNES, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID.

Free from government tax.

THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of Twenty-sixth-street and Third-avenue.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
CANAL-ST., CORNER OF VARICK-ST.
Interest, SIX PER CENT, free of tax.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors, for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For building receiving-basins and culverts on and near the Eleventh-avenue, from Fourteenth to Twenty-sixth-street.

For flagging sidewalks in Seventh-avenue, from Fourteenth to Fifty-ninth-street.

For setting curb and gutter, and flagging around Dispensary, intersection of Christopher and Waverley-place.

For regulating and grading, setting curb and gutter on streets intersecting Washington and West streets, between Hammond and Hoboken streets.

For building sewer in Madison-street, from Scammel to Jackson street.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on the west side of Eleventh-avenue, and fronting on Twenty-sixth-street.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Seventh-avenue, from Fortieth to Fifty-ninth-street.

Also, all the lots on both sides of the streets from Hammond to Hoboken streets, between West and Washington streets.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Madison-street, between Scammel and Jackson, to one hundred feet east of Jackson-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

JACOB P. OAKLEY,
DANIEL D. CONOVER,
ISAAC O. HUNT,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Feb. 1, 1866.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—P

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL, SAIL
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALL
AT HALIFAX AND COBH HARBOR.

JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 7.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 14.
CENTRAL AMERICA leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 21.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 28.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, March 7.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 14.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$120 80
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$113 80
Second Cabin Passage.....75 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamship ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely:
FULTON.....JAMES A. WOTTON.....Feb. 17, 1866.
ARAGO.....HENRY A. GARDNER.....March 17, 1866.
FULTON.....JAMES A. WOTTON.....April 14, 1866.
And every twenty-eight days, thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin.....$125 50 | Second cabin.....$80 00
Through tickets to London, $5 extra.
Steerage passage to Havre, $50.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For further information, apply to
ISAAC BELL, President.
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent are the following:
WASHINGTON.....3,204 tons.....800-horse power
LAFAYETTE.....3,204 tons.....800-horse power
NAPOLEON III.....3,204 tons.....800-horse power
ST. LAURENT.....1,100-horse power
PEREIRE.....(Building).....Great power.
VILLE DE PARIS.....(Building).....Great power.

DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.
Pier No. 50 North River.
WASHINGTON.....M. SURMONT.....FRIDAY.....Feb. 2
EUROPE.....A. DUCHESNE.....FRIDAY.....March 2
Leaving only one cabin passenger.
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $125; second cabin, $80, including table wine or other stores.
Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second cabin.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For further information, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
Removed from No. 7 to 56 Broadway.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited,)
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Ships.	Tons.	Commanders
QUEEN.....building	3,422	
ENGLAND.....building	3,450	Grogan.
SCOTLAND	3,695	
ERIN	3,310	Hall.
HELVETIA	3,315	(grace.
PENNSYLVANIA	3,872	Depree.
VIRGINIA	2,876	McNevin.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Lewis.
		Cutting.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
PENNSYLVANIA.....SATURDAY, Feb. 3
VIRGINIA.....SATURDAY, Feb. 10
HELVETIA.....SATURDAY, Feb. 17
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The size of these steamships admits of very spacious state-rooms, all opening directly into the saloon; the accommodations and fare are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
An experienced Surgeon on each ship free of charge.
Cabin passage, $90; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having their value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
F. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely:
FULTON.....JAMES A. WOTTON.....Feb. 17, 1866.
ARAGO.....HENRY A. GARDNER.....March 17, 1866.
FULTON.....JAMES A. WOTTON.....April 14, 1866.
And every twenty-eight days, thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin.....$125 50 | Second cabin.....$80 00
Through tickets to London, $5 extra.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY LINE OF BRITISH STEAMERS carrying passengers direct to Great Britain,
ANCHOR LINE
Steam to Glasgow, Liverpool and the Irish ports.
IBERNIA.....SATURDAY, Feb. 3.
Cabins, $90, $80, $70. Steerage, $30, in currency.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.
Passengers will please come direct to the office, as no runners are employed.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.
TAPSCOTT'S
favorite lines of LONDON and LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends can readily do so. Old country can be left on the most favorable terms by applying at
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 28 South-st.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States mail side-wheel steamship
MORRO CASTLE,
R. ADAMS, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 7, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Havana direct.
For freight or passage apply to
SEYBORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
N. B.—The favorite steamer EAGLE will succeed the MORRO CASTLE, and leave on Feb. 14.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR RIO DE JANEIRO.
CALLING AT
ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO AND BAHIA EVERY TRIP.
THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
will dispatch regularly, on the 22d of each month, at 3 P. M., from Pier N. 43 North River,
ONE OF THEIR NEW, FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS.
THE
SOUTH AMERICA.
E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Commander,
WILL LEAVE
ON THURSDAY, THE 22D OF FEBRUARY.
An experienced Surgeon is attached to each steamship.
All letters must pass through the Post-office.
Large lots of heavy freight at low rates.
For freight or passage apply to
THOMAS ASENCIO & CO.,
No. 17 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
EMILY B. SOUDER.....Capt. H. LOCKWOOD.
MONEKA.....Capt. WM. MARSHMAN.
The above splendid steamships will leave every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, invariably landing cargo at Charleston on Monday morning.
The new and elegant steamship
EMILY B. SOUDER,
will positively sail on THURSDAY, Feb. 8, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodation,
Apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Consignees at Charleston, ARCHIBALD, GETTY & DO. All bills of lading signed on board the ship.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL LINE OF FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS.
The elegant and popular steamship
QUAKER CITY, Capt. H. Wing, Commander,
is now receiving cargo, and will be dispatched promptly at 3 o'clock, from pier No. 14 East River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 3.
For freight or passage, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS.
BLACK STAR LINE.
The first-class steamship
R. R. CUYLER, Capt. S. H. DOLLARD,
FOR NEW-ORLEANS, via NASSAU, N. P.,
will leave Pier No. 13, North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 3, at 3 P. M. This line is now prepared to receive freight at all times during business hours, upon the pier No. 13 North River.
For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to
H. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 56 West-st.
GEO. A. FOSDICK, Agent at New-Orleans.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
ATLANTIC AND MISSISSIPPI STEAMSHIP LINE.
First-class steamships, and superior accommodations for passengers.
$40 FIRST CABIN PASSAGE.
SAILING WEEKLY.
Apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship MESHANNOCK,
Capt. J. H. WINCHESTER,
will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 3, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. H. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 56 West-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.—THE
New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship EVENING STAR will leave on SATURDAY, Feb. 3, at 3 P. M., from pier No. 9 North River.
For freight or passage, apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 16 Barclay-st.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
Commercial Line of United States Mail Steamships,
FAIRBANKS.....Capt. ALEX. HUNTER
WM. P. CLYDE.....Capt. JAS. S. ROBBINS
The A1 steamship FAIRBANKS is now receiving freight at Pier No. 15 East River, and will sail on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 7, at 2 o'clock, P. M.
Superior accommodations for passengers. For freight or passage apply to
THOS. H. PIERSON, No. 17 South-st.
or, JAMES HAND, No. 117 Wall-st.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
The first-class and reliable steamship
STARLIGHT,
PENDICK, Master,
is now receiving cargo at Pier No. 14, East River, and will be dispatched as above, on SATURDAY, Feb. 3, at 2 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS.—THE NEW,
elegant and very fast A1 steamship SARAGOSSA, CROWELL, Master, will be dispatched for the above port, on SATURDAY, Feb. 10, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY,
No. 73 William-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FARES
THROUGH LINE
TO CALIFORNIA
AND CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., every 10th day, at 12 M., for CHAGRES, connecting with the Company's new and first-class steamers for SOUTHAMPTON, (or Havre,) and with the Panama Railway, now one of the completest in America, for SAN FRANCISCO, touching at ACAPULCO.
FEBRUARY.
1st, HENRY CHAUNCEY, connecting with the DOLORES.
10th, ATLANTIC, connecting with SACRAMENTO.
21st, NEW-YORK, connecting with CONSTITUTION.
Departures on 2d and 21st of each month, connecting with steamers for SOUTHAMPTON, (or Havre,) and with steamers for CENTRAL AMERICAN PORTS. These of 1st proceeding Saturday, for ASPINWALL.
The Panama Railway, with one of the completest steamers, connects on the 1st and 15th of each month, for SAN FRANCISCO, touching at ACAPULCO.
THROUGH PASSAGE RATES, IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin. Second Cabin. Steerage.
To Southampton.....$260 $150
To Havre.....$260 $150
A discount of ONE-QUARTER from steamers' rates will be allowed to second cabin and steerage passengers accompanied by their families.
Baggage checked through. One hundred pounds allowed each adult.
An experienced surgeon on board. Medicines and attendance free.
For passage tickets or further information apply at the company's ticket office, on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
F. W. G. BELLOWS, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA.
EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES.
First Class. Second Class. Third Class.
$175 to $150. $100. $50.
Through tickets to SAN FRANCISCO.
The Central American Transit Company having placed a fine new steamboat on LAKE NICARAGUA, thereby insuring
PROMPT AND RELIABLE TRANSIT,
will dispatch the fast and elegant steamship
SANTIAGO DE CUBA,
JERRY HURLBUT, Jr., Commander,
on TUESDAY, Feb. 20, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., at the above
EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES.
For passage apply early, by mail or at office, at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
Consignees of freight per Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamers will receive orders for delivery at the office of Wells, Fargo & Co., No. 84 Broadway, upon surrender of their bills of lading.
Goods remaining on the wharf twenty-four hours after discharge will be stored at expense and risk of consignees.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.
Sole Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

EVERY SATURDAY, FROM PIER NO. 13, NORTH RIVER.
EMPIRE SIDE-WHEEL LINE.
The favorite side-wheel steamship
SAN JACINTO,
WINSLOW LOVELAND, Commander,
Will sail for Savannah, direct from Pier No. 13, North River, foot of Cedar-st., on SATURDAY, Feb. 3, promptly at 3 o'clock. Freight received daily and handled carefully. Bills of lading signed on the pier.
SAN SALVADOR sails Feb. 10.
For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green.
Agent at Savannah, B. H. HARDER.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., DIRECT,
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
WEEKLY LINE
of side-wheel steamships, connecting with railroads throughout Georgia and Florida.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON.....Capt. J. B. BAKER.
FLAMBEAU.....(grace.
NIGHTINGALE.....Capt. WM. B. RATON.
GEN. BARNES.....Capt. WM. BREAKER.
T. R. THOS. W. DEMAREST.....Capt. THOS. H. MORTON.
First cabin passage.....$25 | Deck.....$10
The new and splendid steamship FLAMBEAU leaves on SATURDAY, Feb. 3, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 36, North River.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.
Agent at Savannah, Messrs. WILDER & FULLERTON, who will forward goods intended for the interior. All bills of lading furnished and signed on board.

FOR SAVANNAH—PIONEER LINE.
EXTRA STEAMER.
To accommodate shippers by this line, the new and first-class steamship
HUNTER,
Capt. N. C. L. ROGERS, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on TUESDAY, Feb. 6.
For freight or passage, at lowest rates, apply to
LEWIS L. JONES,
No. 17 Broadway,
First floor.
Beware of runners and bogus passage tickets.
Agents in Savannah,
HUNTER & GAMMELL.

FOR SAVANNAH.—MURRAY'S WEEKLY
LINE—PASSAGE REDUCED.—Cabin, $25; Deck, $10. The first-class steamships VIRGO, BULLEY, Commander; LEO, MERRILL, Commander. The VIRGO is now receiving freight at Pier No. 16 East River, and will sail on THURSDAY, Feb. 8, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., No. 62 South-st.
OCTAVUS COHEN, Agent, Savannah.

FOR MOBILE DIRECT.
REGULAR LINE.
The first-class steamships
GULF CITY, Capt. JAMES STEWART.
GULF STREAM, Capt. ROBERT MOUNT.
VICKSBURGER, Capt. WILLIAM C. MOORE.
MERCEDITA, Capt. R. C. WILLIAMS.
The steamer VICKSBURG is now receiving freight at Pier No. 3, East River, and will sail on SATURDAY, Feb. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, with superior accommodations, apply to
SMITH & DUNNING,
ANCHOR LINE
No. 6 Southst.
Extra freight will be charged on all goods for which bills of lading are not taken out before the steamer sails.

FOR MOBILE.
The new and first-class steamship
PERIT,
1,000 tons burden, Capt. S. A. DELANEY,
is now on the berth receiving freight at Pier No. 4, N. R., and will positively sail on SATURDAY, Feb. 3, at 3 P. M.
This steamer went to port without delay or tighterage on her last voyage, in ten days from leaving port, and is first-class in every respect.
For freight or passage, apply to
LEWIS L. JONES,
No. 17 Broadway.

FOR RICHMOND, CITY POINT AND NORFOLK.
GOES TO THE WHARF AT RICHMOND.
The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships
HATTERAS, Capt. LEWIS PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M.
ALBEMARLE, Capt. H. A. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.
FROM PIER NO. 36 NORTH RIVER.
Freight for Newborn, N. C., and all points on Roanoke River, as far as Halifax, forwarded by our agent at Norfolk, free of charge.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations. Apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.
Freight received on our covered pier, No. 36 North River, at all times during business hours.
Goods consigned to our address promptly forwarded.
All bills of lading signed on board the ship.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH,
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 113 Broadway.
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS TURBINE
WATER WHEELS

Great improvements and reduction in prices. The best, cheapest, most reliable, and awarded the gold medal for superiority. Circular sent free.
GEORGE TALLCOT,
No. 170 Broadway, New-York.
Late Talcot & Underhill.

ROUND CORNER'D PLAYING-CARDS.
These cards, now so much used, *will not split*, the old, sharp-pointed cards will split and become worthless before half worn out. Sold by all stationers and fancy goods and drug-stores in the United States, and by the manufacturers,
SAM. HART & CO.,
No. 546 Broadway, New-York.

BESEQUE, BAZIQUE, BESIQUE.
This very popular family game, neatly put up in leather cases, with rules and registers complete for playing, for sale by the manufacturers,
SAM. HART & CO.,
No. 546 Broadway, New-York.

EXPLORATION OF MINERAL LANDS.—
The undersigned having been for a number of years engaged in exploring and opening mines, offers his services to parties having mineral lands to explore and develop. Understands Spanish. Good references given and required. Address, for three days, C. E., Station D, New-York.

A FACT.—IT MORE THAN PAYS TO GO OR
send to No. 195 Chambers-st., and get 3 lbs. P. P. Company's East India Coffee for $1, or 1 lb. for 15 cents. Economy is wealth. To be had also of BEEKMAN & BROS., corner of Stanton and Clarke sts.
ROBERT DAVIS, Sole Agent.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED SLATE
MANTELS.—REMOVAL.—T. B. STEWART has removed his marble and slate mantel warerooms from 274 Canal-st. to 666 6th-av., at the junction of Broadway.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE
in the city to purchase Marble Mantels, of the latest designs at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 169 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels kept up in the country. Cut this out.

REMOVAL.—EDWARD H. ARNOLD & SON,
Agents of the Climaxed Sewing Silks and Machine Twist, have removed to No. 365 Broadway, between Chambers and Warren sts.

FOR SALE.—GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING
Goods; a rare opportunity to embark in the above business. Apply to GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MOBILE COMMERCIAL AND BANK-NOTE REPORTER, published at Mobile, Ala., Messrs. Russell & Montague, Bankers, proprietors, ANDREW WIND, No. 87 Nassau-st., (up stairs,) is the duly authorized agent for receiving advertisements and subscriptions. All orders promptly attended to by addressing ANDREW WIND, advertising agent, No. 87 Nassau-st., New-York.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SKETCH-BOOK OF
THE WAR.—100 plates, splendidly bound in Turkish morocco. Complete in two volumes. Price $150. A descriptive page accompanies each plate, the whole forming a brief history of the war. Also issued in 36 numbers at $4 each. Can be seen at Room No. 20, No. 200 Broadway. Agents wanted to canvass the above. None but men of respectability need apply.

MATRIMONY.—WHY EVERY MAN SHOULD
marry. Why every woman should marry. All may know, to read ILLUSTRATED MARRIAGE GUIDE AND MEDICAL ADVISER, by W. SAMO, M. D.; 240 pages. Mailed everywhere in double wrapper on receipt of 30 cents. Address 12 White-st., New-York.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "The American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

RATEMONTH.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAIL-
ROADS.
On and after MONDAY, Dec. 4, trains for Albany will leave as follows:
7 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, stopping at all stations on the Western Railroad, connecting at Albany with Express trains for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Suspension Bridge, Detroit and Chicago. Also, to Troy and Schenectady Railroad, connecting with Express trains for Montreal, Ogdensburg, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Suspension Bridge, Detroit and Chicago.
9 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Albany with Express trains, and at Troy with Rensselaer and Saratoga and Troy and Boston, for points North, with sleeping cars to Troy and Albany.
12 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping-cars from New-York to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, without change. Also, to Montreal via Saratoga. This train runs on Sundays.
4:30 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Express trains for Montreal, with sleeping-cars attached.
6 P. M. via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Albany with Express trains, and at Troy with Rensselaer and Saratoga and Troy and Boston, for points North, with sleeping cars to Troy and Albany.
12 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping-cars from New-York to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, without change. Also, to Montreal via Saratoga. This train runs on Sundays.
10 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany and Troy with freight trains, and at Troy with Rensselaer and Saratoga and Troy and Boston, for points North, with sleeping cars to Troy and Albany.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

5:30 P. M.
SPECIAL TRAIN TO PHILADELPHIA
FOR
ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY'S FREIGHTS
Will leave Jersey City every evening at 5:30 P. M.
SPECIAL DESPATCH OF MERCHANDISE
To Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and other points West and South, can ship by this company as late as 6 P. M., from office No. 59 Broadway.
GOODS
Delivered to our wagons before 5:30 P. M. will go forward same day.
RATES GREATLY REDUCED
For large shipments.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.
No. 59 Broadway.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT
foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:
7 A. M.—Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk, at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:30 A. M.—Express Train, daily, for Otisville, Port Jervis and Newburgh.
10:30 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, and intermediate stations, connecting with Lake Shore and Atlantic and Great Western Railways.
4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk and West; connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
9:30 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.
HUGH RIDDLE, General Superintendent.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent, N. York.

FOR CAMDEN DIRECT, VIA RARITAN
AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—Fare, $2. Excursion tickets good for three days, $3.
On and after Jan. 8, 1866, Pier No. 2, North River, at 12:30 P. M. Express line, through to Camden in five hours.
Passengers for Barnegat, Tuckerton, Hammonton, Egg Harbor City, &c., will take this train.
At 4 P. M., Accommodation line, arriving in Camden at 11 P. M.
FREIGHT for Camden, Vineland, &c., will be taken at low rates. If delivered before 10 o'clock, noon, will reach Camden the same night.
J. N. BILLINGS, Agent, Pier No. 2.

PERTH AMBOY & WOODBRIDGE R. R.
From foot of Cortlandt-st.
Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.
Leave Perth Amboy—6:30, 8:30 A. M., 12:30, 3:55, 6:05 P. M.
Leave Woodbridge—7:20, 9:36 A. M., 12:55, 4:15, 6:20 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
—Trains leave Jersey City—Freemans, 9:30 P. M., 12:25, 4:25, and 6:2 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:25 run through to Nunda. On Monday only for Piermont at 8:15 A. M. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR
BOSTON.
AVOIDING POINT JUDITH.
STONINGTON LINE OF STEAMERS,
being the safest and quickest between Boston and New-York. The staunch and splendid steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. J. C. GEER,
On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS;
COMMODORE, Capt. R. F. CURTIS,
On MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS,
at 4 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 18 North River.
These boats are unsurpassed for comfort, strength and safety. State-rooms secured at the office, Pier No. 18, on board the boat, No. 76 Washington-st., Boston, and at the Providence Depot.
Return trains leave Boston at 5½ P. M.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND
SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Trains North and East from New-Haven at 11 P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as cook and assist in the washing and ironing; has lived 6 years in the last place; best of references; no objections to go to the country; can be seen until engaged. Apply at No. 127 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED.—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER by a lady thoroughly competent, in a gentleman's family; would superintend education of young children, or act as companion for an invalid lady. Best reference. Address THERESA, *Herald* Office.

WANTED.—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN woman a situation as wet nurse; has a fresh breast of milk; unexceptionable references. Can be seen till suited at No. 35½ West 33d-st., near 11th-av., top floor, front room.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as an assistant and waitress; is willing to make herself generally useful. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 41 East 23d-st.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as first-class laundress; understands doing up lady's fine muslins and French fluting. Call at No. 462 6th-av., near 28th-st.

WANTED.—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL, A SITUATION as seamstress; understands dressmaking thoroughly. Address M. Y., Station E, New-York City.

DOMESTICS, SERVANTS, HELP, &c., advertising for situations, places, houses, &c., in the DAILY TRIBUNE, are charged only 25 cents.

MALES.

WANTED.—BY A YOUNG MAN 17 YEARS OF age, residing with his parents in Piermont, N. Y., a situation in a wholesale grocery, hardware store or shipping office, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.; can furnish the best of reference; salary no object. Address W. IRVING STEEL, Piermont, N. Y.

WANTED.—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A married man, a Scotchman, who is well acquainted with the business in all its branches; can give the very best of references as to character and ability. Apply to H. E., at No. 807 Broadway, in the seed-store, for two days.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, who can give first-class references, as time-keeper, foreman, or in a wholesale or commission house. Address No. 19, Box No. 19 Belmont Hotel, Fulton-st.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A DESERVING young man, in any business employment, at a moderate compensation. Address A. T. CLAYTON, No. 56 John-st.

WANTED.—A SITUATION FOR A VERY EXcellent coachman. Inquire at Room No. 5, No. 240 Broadway.

A YOUNG MAN, AN EXPERIENCED double-entry book-keeper, competent, honest and having good references, desires a position in a wholesale jobbing or manufacturing house. Address E. O. E., Box No. 189 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG MAN (AGE 24) OF GOOD standing, having had experience as book-keeper and cashier in an importing house, wants a situation in a mercantile or brokers' office. Address S. T. A., Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

TO PUBLISHERS.—A MAN FAMILIAR with the publishing business would like to make an arrangement giving him the management of the sale of a subscription work. Address V. Y., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

A FRENCHMAN, 25 YEARS OLD, HAVing been in business in New-York and Paris, wishes to have any situation. Address L. J. M., Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

TO CHURCHES.—THE POSITION OF SEXTON is wanted by a person fully competent to per orm the duties; has filled the office several years; giving entire satisfaction. Address SEXTON, Box, No. 138 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

SOMETHING NEW.—A BEAUTIFUL STEEL plate engraving from Benjamin West's great painting of "Christ Rejected," just out. Only a limited number to be issued. Also, the splendid engraving "Christ Blessing Little Children," from Eastlake's painting. Active, enterprising men in the country or city, are wanted to sell these beautiful engravings; also, agents wanted, male or female, to procure subscribers to first-class religious publications. Call upon or address W. A. NICHOLS, No. 26 Cooper Institute, N. Y.

A NURSE WANTED FOR A LITTLE girl about two years old; she must be a religious Protestant woman, good temper, obliging, experienced in the care of children, a good seamstress, and willing to go early to the country for the Summer. Such a person, who can bring satisfactory references, can find a good and permanent home in a Chr stian family, and should apply. Ask at the Everett House, corner of 4th-av. and 17th-st., for Room No. 175, before 11 o'clock or after 6.

$1,500 PER YEAR.—WE WANT AGENTS everywhere to introduce Marsh's Manes, one of the best sewing-machines. Three new kinds. Under and upper feed. Warranted five years. Above salary or large commissions paid. The only machines sold in United States for less than $40, which are *fully licensed by Howe, Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, Singer & Co., and Bachelder.* All other cheap machines are *infringements.* Circulars *free.* Address or call on MARSH & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine.

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL RUSS' PATENT SCISSORS SHARPENER—the most saleable thing in the market. Samples sent by mail for 60 cents. Address W. P. PECK, 13 Gold-st., New-York.

$1 TO $2 FOR EVERY HOUR'S SERvice; pleasant and honorable business, no risk. Agents wanted in every State and county, ladies and gentlemen, everybody. Address MANSON LANG, N. Y.

WANTED.—A SIGN-PAINTER, ACCUSTOMED to city style of lettering, to do general work and superintend (in shop); steady employment to a good workman. Also a man to do gilding and flourishing. Address, with reference and terms, K. N., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A SMART, INTELLIGENT AND honest lad, of 14 or 15 years, who lives with his parents, and can give good recommendations as to honesty, &c., to whom a good salary will be given. Address in own handwriting, S. W. & CO., Box No. 5,319 New-York Post-office.

WANTED.—A SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE FOR a growing child; Protestant preferred; must be a good sewer and used to children; city reference required. Call on MRS. BATCH, No. 19 West 39th-st., from 10 A. M. until 2 o'clock P. M.

WANTED.—A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY UNderstands gardening and farming and the management of horses; the best of references indispensable; a married man without children preferred. Address J. D. A., Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—AN ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT BOY, who lives with his parents and writes a good hand. Address with reference, giving age, salary desired and reference, DRAKE DE KAY, No. 46 Pine-st.

WANTED.—A PERSON WELL POSTED IN mathematics, who can spend two hours for instruction each day for three weeks. Apply to or address
WM. R. TAYLOR, No. 862 South-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MATINEE.
Lessee and Manager.....MAX MARETZEK.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
TO-DAY—MATINEE—NORMA.
ONE GRAND OPERA MATINEE
THIS (Saturday) AFTERNOON, Feb. 3, at 1, will be presented Bellini's grand and popular opera,
NORMA,
with its great and unapproachable cast, including
Mme. CAROZZI-ZUCCHI
Mlle. BOSISIO
Signor MASSIMILIANI
Signor ANTONUCCI.
TICKETS ONE DOLLAR ONLY.
To all parts of the house. No reserved seats.
Doors open at 12½; to commence at 1 o'clock.
Tickets can now be had at all the regular ticket offices.
SIMONDAY, Feb. 5—PURITANI.
TUESDAY, Feb. 6—LAFRICAINE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ITALIAN OPERA.
Director.....MAX MARETZEK.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
On MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 5, at 8 o'clock,
(Third Subscription Night,)
will be presented, for this night only, Bellini's grand opera,
I PURITANI,
with a most brilliant and complete cast, including
Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG.
Signor ETORE IRFRE.
Signor BELLINI.
Conductor.....Signor ANTONUCCI.
Signor TORIANI.
On TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 6, at 8 o'clock,
(Fourth Subscription Night,)
LAFRICAINE.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, A FAVORITE OPERA.
THURSDAY, Feb. 8—OPERA IN BROOKLYN.
LAFRICAINE.
The sale of reserved seats and tickets for any of the above-named performances will commence THIS MORNING, at the Box Office of the Academy; Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Pond & Co.'s, No. 547 Broadway; Schuberth & Co.'s, No. 630 Broadway; and Root, Anthony & Co.'s, No. 21 Nassau-st.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
OPEN AT 7½. BEGIN AT 8.
SATURDAY
(3d time this season) Boucicault's charming comedy,
THE IRISH HEIRESS,
with elegant scenery, costumes, beautiful appointments, and a highly attractive distribution.
Characters by Mes rs. Gilbert, Frederick Robinson, Charles Fisher, Rinaldo, Norton, Williamson, Miss Madeline Henriques, Mrs. Jennings, and Mrs. John Sefton.
MONDAY (4th time)—THE RIVALS.
TUESDAY (never acted here)—Rev. James White's fine play of
THE KING OF THE COMMONS,
with appropriate scenery, appointments and a very powerful cast, in which will appear Messrs. J. W. Wallack, Charles Fisher, John Gilbert, Mark Smith, Young, R. T. Rinaldi, Norton, Jennings, Browne, Graham, Pope, Miss Madeline Henriques, Miss Charlotte, &c.
WEDNESDAY (3d time)—THE IRISH HEIRESS.

GEN. SHERMAN'S REPORT.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

Condition of Affairs in Arkansas as Seen by Major-Gen. Sherman.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 2.

To the Senate of the United States:

In answer to the resolution of the Senate of the 30th ultimo, requesting the President, if not incompatible with the public interests, to communicate to the Senate a copy of the late report of Major-Gen. SHERMAN upon the condition of the States in his department, in which he has lately made a tour of inspection. I transmit herewith a copy of a communication, dated Dec. 22, 1865, addressed to the headquarters of the army by Major-Gen. SHERMAN, commanding the military division of the Mississippi.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2, 1866.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, ST. LOUIS, MO., Dec. 22, 1865.

Gen. J. A. Rawlins, Chief of Staff, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have just returned from a partial inspection of the Department of Arkansas. It was my purpose to have extended my visit up to Fort Smith; but the Arkansas River was too low, and I limited it to Little Rock. The route usually traveled remains substantially as it was during the war—by way of White River, Duvall's Bluff, and hence 48 miles of railroad to Little Rock. The Arkansas is at all seasons too precarious to be relied on. But the White River, lying in the allision of the Mississippi, retains at all seasons a depth of water of 3½ feet as far up as Duvall's Bluff. The railroad hence to Little Rock is in good enough condition for all present purposes, and has been restored to the possession of the company who built it, and is operated to the satisfaction of Gen. REYNOLDS and his Chief Quartermaster, Col. NOBLE. It would contribute much to our military convenience, as well as to the general interests of the State of Arkansas, if the railroad could be finished to Memphis. I saw Mr. R. C. BRINKLEY, of Memphis, President of the railroad company, who seemed very anxious to finish it, but said the company had lost so much by the war that unless he could receive help from the government he feared he could not undertake it. The road was once in operation from Memphis to Madison, on the St. Francis River, with a fine bridge completed over that stream, and at the time the Federal army occupied Memphis in 1862, he had a thousand tons of railroad iron on hand, ready to be applied to the unfinished section between Madison and Duvall's Bluff; but this iron was taken by us and carried away to Columbus, Kentucky, and used in repairs on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad then in our military possession from Columbus to Corinth. The costly bridge over the St. Francis was burned by the rebel Gen. HINDMAN. Mr. BRINKLEY agreed, if we could help him, to grade the road from Madison to Duvall's Bluff, and to cut in the woods along the line the necessary number of ties, he would undertake the purchase on credit of the necessary quantity of iron, and to construct a continuous railroad from Memphis to Little Rock. Gen. REYNOLDS has now at Helena three colored regiments, at Pine Bluffs one, and at Little Rock another. He could easily apply the labor of two or more of these regiments to the grading of this road, and in getting out the ties, and Mr. BRINKLEY agrees to pay for this labor in land belonging to the company lying adjacent to the road. Gen. REYNOLDS, commanding the department, and SPRAGUE, Commissioner for freedmen in Arkansas, approve heartily of this plan, and I think we are sufficiently interested in this road to encourage it by all means. Accordingly, I ask that authority be proposed to muster out the colored regiments, that the War Department will sanction the plan so far as to authorize Gen. REYNOLDS to order the execution of the work during the present Winter and Spring months.

I found all the troops in Arkansas in good condition and well commanded, Gen. SPRAGUE being admirably adapted to his command. Gen. SPRAGUE also has the respect of the civil and military authorities. The negroes in Arkansas can all find profitable and lucrative employment, and are protected in all their rights and property by the civil authorities. I met no one citizen or soldier who questioned or doubted that their freedom was as well assured in Arkansas as in Ohio. Governor MURPHY said that negroes could acquire title to real estate or any kind of property, and that the courts, both Federal and State, would protect them. There was an universal expression of confidence in the present condition of affairs, except on the part of some former rebels who thought the present test oath prescribed by them was too stringent and severe. A convention of them, convened I know not how, was in session at Little Rock when I was there, and a committee from it waited on Gen. REYNOLDS and myself, inviting us to attend. We agreed to go prov ded no debate or proceeding were in progress during our visit. On our entrance to the hall the President addressed us in language as loyal and earnest as possible, and asked our advice. I responded and gave them the best advice I knew how, amounting substantially as follows: That political matters, since the conclusion of hostilities, has progressed and were still progressing as fast as they could expect. That I doubt if any action on their part would be regarded as the act of Arkansas; but that any respectful representation of facts from them in their individual capacities in the nature of a petition of Gen. REYNOLDS, to President JOHNSON, or to the National Congress, would doubtless receive every proper consideration. At the same time I called their attention to the poverty of their country, and how much better it would be for them to give their personal attention each to their own affairs rather than bother themselves with the general matters of politics. After leaving Little Rock, I learned that the convention had adjourned. So I hope that things will remain as quiet as before. Indeed, so far as my observation goes, there is perfect satisfaction felt by all classes of people, except on the part of a very few who are looking to future combinations involving the local and unimportant State offices. I found everywhere in the South a large number of our officers and soldiers looking out for land and employment; and I doubt not that during the next year all the land which is cleared will be under cultivation, a large part of it under the direction of energetic young men, and that all branches of business in Arkansas will be stimulated by the presence of a class of men which has not heretofore existed in that State. Single individuals now travel unarmed from one point of the State to another, and Gen. REYNOLDS is rarely called upon to afford military protection to any one, white or black.

I am, with respect, your obedient servant,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General Commanding.

The Holding of Civil Courts in the States Lately in Rebellion.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 2.

The President to-day communicated the following to the Senate:

To the Senate of the United States:

The accompanying correspondence is transmitted to the Senate in compliance with its resolution of the 16th ult., requesting the President, if not incompatible with the public interest, to communicate to the Senate any correspondence which may have taken place between myself and any of the judges of the Supreme Court, touching the holding of the civil courts of the United States in the insurrectionary States, for the trial of crime against the United States.

(Signed) ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2, 1866.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Monday, Oct. 2, 1865.

DEAR SIR: It may become necessary that the government prosecute some high crimes and misdemeanors, committed against the United States within the District of Virginia. Permit me to inquire whether the Circuit Court of the United States for that District is so far organized and in condition to exercise its functions that yourself or either of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court will hold a term of the Circuit Court there, during the Autumn or early Winter, for the trial of causes. Very respectfully,

ANDREW JOHNSON,

Hon. S. P. CHASE, Chief-Justice Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Thursday Evening, Oct. 12, 1865.

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 2d, directed to Cleveland and forwarded to Sandusky, reached me there night before last. I left for Washington yesterday morning, and am just arrived.

To your inquiry whether a term of the Circuit Court of the United States, for the District of Virginia, will be held by myself or one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court during the Autumn or early Winter, I respectfully reply in the negative. Under ordinary circumstances, the regular term authorized by Congress would be held on the fourth Monday of November, which this year will be the 27th. Only a week will intervene between that day and the commencement of the annual term of the Supreme Court, when all the judges are required to be in attendance at Washington. That time is too short for the transaction of any very important business. Were this otherwise, I so much doubt the propriety of holding circuit courts of the United States in States which have been declared by the executive and legislative departments of the national government to be in rebellion, and therefore subjected to martial law, before the complete restoration of their broken relations with the nation and the supersedure of the military by the civil administration, that I am unwilling to hold such courts in such States within my circuit, which includes Virginia, until Congress shall have had an opportunity to consider and act on the whole subject. A civil court in a district under martial law can only act by the sanction and under the supervision of the military power, and I cannot think it becoming the Justices of the Supreme Court, to exercise jurisdiction under such conditions. In this view it is proper to say that Mr. Justice WAYNE, whose whole circuit is in the rebel States, concurs with me. I have had no opportunity of consulting with the other Justices. But the Supreme Court has hitherto declined to consider cases brought before it by appeal or out of error from circuit or district courts in the rebel portion of the country. No very reliable inference, it is true, can be drawn from this action, for circumstances have changed since the court adjourned; but so far as it goes it favors the conclusion of myself and Mr. Justice WAYNE.

With great respect, yours very truly,

S. P. CHASE.

War Claims of the Loyal States.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 2.

The loyal States, with the exception of Iowa, Kansas and Michigan, and three Pacific States, have furnished to Mr. BLAINE, Chairman of the Select Committee on the War Debts of the Loyal States, the amounts expended by them severally in supporting the late war. The footings in most cases include the amounts expended by counties, cities and towns, and the aggregates in round numbers are as follows:

Maine	$12,600,000
New-Hampshire	12,000,000
Vermont	8,700,000
Massachusetts*	24,100,000
Rhode Island	6,500,000
Connecticut	17,000,000
New-York	111,000,000
New-Jersey	24,700,000
Pennsylvania	54,000,000
Delaware	1,100,000
Maryland	8,600,000
West Virginia	2,000,000
Ohio	65,000,000
Indiana	23,500,000
Illinois (estimated)	30,000,000
Wisconsin	12,900,000
Minnesota	2,500,000
Missouri	9,500,000
Kentucky*	1,600,000

*By State alone, not including counties or towns.

The remaining States will be soon heard from, and the total amount of expenditure will reach about $500,000,000, and this, it must be remembered, is in addition to all that class of war expenses by States, which can be audited and paid under existing law.

From the Pacific Coast.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Feb. 1.

The steamer *Sierra Nevada*, so long fast on a rock up the coast, arrived to-day from Portland.

The overland mail, with New-York dates of Jan. 3 has arrived.

The sailors of the ship *White Swallow*, arrested here for mutiny, state that their action was occasioned by the brutal treatment received from their officers, and was adopted for self-protection.

The Democratic State Convention of Oregon meets on the 5th of April.

Mining stocks are exceedingly buoyant; Ophir, 415; Savage, 830; Imperial, 190; Chollar Potosi, 296; Yellow Jacket, 465; Crown Point, 890; Hall & Norcross, 825; Legal tenders, 71.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Feb. 2.

The steamer *Golden Age*, with passengers, &c., from New-York Jan. 11, arrived last night, reducing the time of passage to 21½ days.

The steamer *Sierra Nevada*, from Portland last evening, brought $40,000 in treasure from the Columbia River gold district.

Mining stocks are still advancing, with one or two exceptions. Ophir, $385; Savage, $860; Chollar Potosi, $260; Imperial, $114; Yellow Jacket, $400; Crown Point, $810; Hale and Norcross, $855.

Arrived, ships *Grace Darling*, *Gibbs* and *Franklin*, from New-York.

Two Distinguished Fenians in Canada—Observations Taken of Them by the Mayor and Chief of Police of Hamilton.

HAMILTON, C. W., Friday, Feb. 2.

Two distinguished members of the Fenian Brotherhood, Gen. SWEENEY and Col. ROBERTS, passed through this city last night on the express train.

Col. BOOKER, the Mayor, with the Chief of Police, passed through the train while it stopped here and took observations of them in the sleeping car, whither they had retired to rest.

The Small-pox in the South—Alarming Prevalence of Crime.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Feb. 2.

Special dispatches to the *Gazette* state that the small-pox is prevailing to an alarming extent throughout many parts of the South.

The Hustleville (Ala.) *Independent* says that unless some organized effort is made to arrest its progress it will become atmospheric, and sweep over the land.

The Southern papers are filled with accounts of murders and robberies.

The Maryland Legislature—The Steamer Kensington.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Feb. 2.

The pilot bill, requiring all vessels to or from a foreign port, to take a pilot or pay full pilotage, and which had previously passed the House, was passed by the Senate of Maryland to-day, and is now a law.

The steamer *Kensington* having completed her repairs at Norfolk, sailed from Fort Monroe this morning for New-Orleans, her original destination.

Fire at Plantsville, Conn.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Friday, Feb. 2.

The large bolt factory of the S. Stow Manufacturing Company, at Plantsville, was destroyed by fire this evening. The fire made a rapid and clean sweep. A large number of persons are by this disaster thrown out of employment. No further particulars have been received.

The Wrecked Schooner Lark.

BOSTON, Friday, Feb. 2.

The steamer *Cleopatra*, arrived from New-Orleans, makes the following report:

Jan. 27, twenty miles off Cape Hatteras, saw the bark *George S. Hunt*, from New-York for Savannah, which had on board the crew of the wrecked schooner *Lark*. The bark had considerable cotton on deck apparently taken from the same vessel.

The Steamship Nova Scotian.

PORTLAND, ME., Friday, Feb. 2.

The steamship *Nova Scotian*, from New-York, arrived here at 2:30 o'clock this morning, and will sail for Liverpool to-morrow afternoon.

Explosion of an Engine.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Feb. 2.

An engine on the Jackson Railway, near Amite City, exploded yesterday, killing three persons, including Col. FORNEY, Ex-Chief of Police. Four others were wounded.

The Naval School and the Maryland Legislature.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Feb. 2.

Admiral PORTER and the officers of the Naval School were to-day formally received by the Senate and House of Delegates of Maryland, and were addressed by Gov. SWANN, Speaker FRAZIER and H. G. COX.

Murder Trial at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Feb. 1.

CHRISTIAN BERGEN, convicted of murder in the first degree to-day, having killed an old lady (Miss WATT) at Germantown, on Jan. 6, received the verdict with no apparent emotion.

Fire at Ottawa, Ill.

OTTAWA, Ill., Friday, Feb. 2.

Eleven stores and several other buildings, all wooden, were destroyed by fire this morning. Loss heavy; mostly insured.

The Virginia Legislature.

RICHMOND, Va., Friday, Feb. 2.

The Senate bill authorizing the construction of a railroad from Winchester to Strasburgh passed the House to-day, after a lengthy discussion.

Fire in Providence.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Friday, Feb. 2.

The Nalley Worsted mill on Eagle-street, in this city, was destroyed by fire this evening. The fire caught from the picker. The loss will be heavy.

Markets by Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Friday, Feb. 2,

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT dull and declined 1@c.; sales at $1 30@$1 31 for No. 1, and 83¼c.@84c. for No. 2. CORN dull at 37½c. for No. 2. OATS dull. PROVISIONS dull. MESS PORK moderately active; free sellers; $26 for standard brands. GREEN MEATS quiet. HAMS 16c. BULK MEATS inactive and nominal. LARD dull at 16¼c.@16¾c. ENGLISH MEATS quiet; short rib, 14½c. HOGS, fair supply, but less active, and declined 10c.@15c.; sales at $8 50@$9 25. DRESSED HOGS dull and declined 10c.@15c., closing with sellers and few buyers at $10 62½@$10 75. RECEIPTS—4,800 bbls. Flour, 24,000 bushels Wheat, 22,000 bushels Corn, 18,000 bushels Oats, 7,500 Hogs, 5,500 Dressed Hogs. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 15,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 2.

The Cattle Market was considered more active to-day than at the opening, owing to an improved demand for shipment, and prices have advanced 50c.@$1 per 100 lbs. The New-York, Rockaway, Long Island and Hudson River Railroad Companies' facilities have been taxed to their utmost capacity. Total receipts of the week, 8,700, three-fourths of which have changed hands at prices ranging from 8c.@9c. and 9¾c. for a few choice extra, which quality continued scarce. Stock are in large supply, and market dull and heavy, and prices are 1c.@1½c. lower than opened from New-York; sales 2,600 head, at 8 10@9 40 and $7 for extra heavy fine wooled; total receipts, 12,600. Hogs—9¾c.@10c., with sales of only 1,600 for the week; receipts, 7,900, of which 6,300 were shipped to New-York.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Feb. 2.

WHEAT in good demand; No. 1 Red $1 90. WHISKY nominally $2 22. Hogs firm at $11 75. Receipts, 2,100. Mess PORK in good demand at $28 25@$28 50. LARD 17¼c.; generally held ¼c. higher. Gold 139½.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Feb. 1.

COTTON—Sales to-day 1,200 bales at 49c. for Middling. EXCHANGE to New-York ½c. ₰ lb., and to Liverpool ¾c. Checks on New-York ¼ ₰ cent. discount. GOLD 140.

THE NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB.

Annual Meeting for the Election of Officers—A New Commodore Chosen in Place of E. A. Stevens, Esq., who Declined Re-election.

The first annual meeting of the club for the year 1866 was held, last evening, at DELMONICO's, Fourteenth-street and Fifth-avenue, for the election of officers and the transaction of other business of the association. Before proceeding to the election, a letter from Commodore E. A. STEVENS was read by the Secretary, which, while expressing unabated interest in the prosperity of the club, also communicated a final determination to withdraw his name as a candidate for reelection. An admirable portrait, by ELLIOT, of the late JOHN C. STEVENS, one of the original members and founders of the club, accompanied the communication as a donation to the club.

By unanimous resolution, a committee was appointed to express to Commodore STEVENS their regrets that he should feel himself constrained to terminate his official connection with their institution, and their high estimate of the many benefits and valuable services rendered during his long association with them, and also to express their thanks for the very valuable, and to them highly interesting memorial of their first Commodore, JOHN C. STEVENS.

The following officers were then unanimously elected for the ensuing year:

W. H. MCVICKAR, Commodore; Alexander Major, Vice-Commodore; H. Morton, Secretary; Robert S. Hone, Treasurer; Alfred W. Craven, Measurer.

Regatta Committee—W. W. Shippen, N. P. Hoesck, Fletchia Westray.

Meeting of the Street-Cleaning Commission.

A meeting of the Street-Cleaning Commission was held yesterday, the Mayor presiding.

The usual semi-monthly bills of the contractors for cleaning the streets, were audited and allowed. The Secretary of the Commission was directed to write a letter to the contractors, informing them in view of the threatened approach of cholera in the Spring, that so soon as the snow is off the ground they must be prepared to put a large additional force of laborers at work, and give the city a thorough cleaning.

It was stated that one of the principal difficulties the contractors had to contend against in keeping the streets clean was the practice of throwing garbage, ashes, and other refuse matter into the street.

The Mayor said he hoped the public press would urge upon the people the importance of depositing garbage and ashes in the sidewalks, or some easily accessible place. If thrown into the street at this season of the year, the refuse remains, as the contractors are not obliged to clean the streets when there is snow upon the ground. If the contractors do not remove the garbage from the boxes within twenty-four hours after being deposited there, complaints against them should be made at the Mayor's office.

The Cooper Union.

The following is a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Cooper Union for the Advancement of Science and Art, from Jan. 1, 1865, to Jan. 1, 1866:

Receipts.—Balance on hand Jan. 1, 1865, $2,822 41; rents, $24,630 91; School of Design for Women, $1,218 75; Reading-room, $143 50; Free Night School of Science and Art, $308 10; donations, $1,000; repairs and improvements, $408 04; interest, $414 98; office, $3 06; sundries, $40 25; total, $30,686 34.

Expenditures.—Free Night School of Science and Art, $4,156 65; School of Design for Women, $4,104 44; reading-room, $2,217 09; heat and ventilation, $1,233 17; care of building, $1,496; furnishing building, $306 48; gas, $2,734 56; fuel, $2,196 10; stationery, $146 71; library, $203 90; picture gallery, $222 75; Philosophical Instruments, $1,399 17; advertising, $639 17; postage, $179 69; office, $482 79; repairs and improvements, $6,068 50; printing, $600 37; sundries, $208 55. Total, $28,658 07. Balance on hand Jan. 1, 1866, $2,026 27. Amount of rent due Cooper Union Jan. 1, 1866, $416 66. Total, $2,442 75. Amount of debts outstanding Jan. 1, 1866, $3,903 97. Deficiency, $1,259 82.

Trial of Life-Saving Tackle—Important to Ship-Owners.

A large party of invited guests embarked yesterday on board the revenue cutter *Cuyahoga*, Capt. JOHN FAUNCE commanding, to witness the trial of Messrs. BROWN & LENT's life-saving tackle, to disengage boats from davit tackles instantaneously, when the vessel is under full speed. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company, Cunard Line, National Line, Bremen Line and several of our prominent steam lines were represented by their Captains and chief officers.

The *Cuyahoga* sailed at 11, under the pilotage of Mr. W. A. BOOTH, the oldest pilot in the cutter service; and when the vessel was near Staten Island the boat was manned by a full crew, under command of Lieut. LOVERING; and, from the time the word was given to lower, it was only four seconds before she was in the water and the men pulling at the oars. The boat landed fairly in the water, with no jar or unpleasant feeling though falling several feet.

It is a well-known fact that the loss of boats and the consequent loss of life at sea is mainly due to the difficulty of detaching the boats from the davits and the tackle. This new apparatus is simple, effectual and infallible under all circumstances; and we are sure that its adoption in our ships would increase the facilities for the saving of life and property. The cost is trifling and involves no material change in the arrangement of the boat. A child can manage it. In fact it is the best thing of the kind ever offered to the shipping interest, and when once in use will be deemed indispensable.

Several trials were made on the trip yesterday, and the time averaged in disengaging the boat was about two and a half seconds. As soon as the boat touches the water, the headway given by the motion of the ship forces her forward, and her rudder steers her wide of the vessel. All who had the pleasure of witnessing the trial were very much pleased with the performance.

A certificate of its practicability and its benefits, as a matter of additional security to the lives of passengers, was prepared, which received the favorable consideration of shipowners, and signed by Capt. JOHN FAUNCE, Capt. LEWIS, of the steamship *Pennsylvania*; Capt. LANGLANDS, Cunard service; Capt. FRANGEN, steamship *Germania*; Chief-Engineer PULAYER, Pilot BOOTH, and many others.

A fine collation finished the day, and at about 4 o'clock, the *Cuyahoga* anchored at Hoboken, and landed her passengers. There is no question but that every seagoing steamer should have the disengaging apparatus attached to their boats.

Fires.

IN CROSBY-ST.

A few minutes before 4 o'clock, yesterday morning, a fire was discovered at No. 129 Crosby-street, occupied by GEORGE A. BALDWIN, as a carriage-manufactory, originating in the second floor of the rear building, known as the wood-shop. Owing to the inflammable nature of the materials scattered about the building, the flames gained rapid headway, and soon spread up stairs to the third floor, occupied as a paint-shop. Soon after the flames reached the paints and oils an explosion occurred, caused by a barrel of benzine taking fire, and the flames renewed their strength and blazed with great fury. In the front building the family of Mr. BALDWIN resided, occupying the second floor and a part of the third. When awoke by the police knocking at the door the inmates found their rooms filled with smoke, and, in making their escape from the burning building, narrowly escaped death by suffocation, barely getting into the open air with their night clothes. Before the firemen succeeded in checking the flames the greater portion of the upper stories of the front building, and nearly all of the rear building were destroyed, being completely gutted. Loss of Mr. BALDWIN in stock and rear building is about $6,000. Insured for $2,000 in the St. Mark's Insurance Company, and $1,000 in the Beekman Insurance Company. The front building is owned by Mr. WHITE. Damage $1,500; said to be insured. Premises No. 131 Crosby-street is owned and occupied by Messrs. LELAND BROTHERS, proprietors of the Metropolitan Hotel, and used by them as a workshop and upholstery department for their hotel. Damage to stock and premises, by fire and water, about $150. Insured for $3,000 on building, and $1,000 on stock, in the Continental Insurance Company. The origin of the fire is presumed to have been an accidental one.

IN PEARL-STREET.

About 9 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the premises No. 80 Pearl-street, caused by an imperfection in the chimney, and originating on the second floor, occupied by A. HEIDEMEIER, dealer in wool. Loss on stock by fire, about $500. The first floor is occupied by CARROL & DEVOE, liquor dealers, whose loss on stock and fixtures is about $150.

Union General Committee.

At a regular meeting of the above committee, held at Headquarters, corner Broadway and Twenty-third-street, on Thursday evening, Feb. 1, 1866, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the act to create a Metropolitan Sanitary District and Board of Health for the preservation of life and health therein, and to prevent the spread of disease therefrom, introduced in the Senate of the State by Hon. Senator ARCHBOLD, ought immediately to become a law; that it commends itself to every good citizen, and that its passage ought not to be impeded or hindered by any partisan consideration.

Resolved, That we approve of the action of the Governor in the act as Sanitary Commissioner, in the appointment of Health officers and Physicians, and approve of the action of the Legislature in passing the same, and that we will encourage the citizens to depend upon them by the act only and well.

Resolved, That the Commissioners of Metropolitan Police named in the act have the respect and confidence of all the people of the city who desire law and order for the preservation of order, and that their appointment upon payment by Assessment of $1 per cent. a consideration of allowing suspected persons coming up the additional matter. Collins *vs.* The Mayor, &c.; Smith *vs.* Freed; see memorandum. Scudder *vs.* Sampanky; motion granted.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS ROBBERY.

Motion to Amend Indictment Denied by the Court—The Prosecution Rests their Case—Postponement of the Defence—Testimony to be Taken in New-York by a Commissioner.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Feb. 2, 1866.

At an early hour this morning, the ladies' gallery and the bench gallery were occupied by ladies, as anxious as ever to witness the progress of the trial of the more anxious CLARK. It has been suggested that the attractive personal appearance of the prisoner is the magnetic powers by which so much of the local beauty of Bridgeport is drawn hither. At all events CLARK's case is one which will continue classic until the Judge pronounces sentence upon him and his companion in crime, TRISTRAM. I say his companion in crime because at the present time the testimony brought out by the prosecution would seem to leave no hope for the prisoner. And here I might say that the Adams Express Company have done their part in prosecuting this case, with a most commendable zeal, evidently with a determination to use the trial and its result as an instrument of warning to thieves, who may in future attempt depredations of the same kind as that charged against TRISTRAM and CLARK. Mr. CLARENCE A. SEWARD had his evidence well prepared. Every link in the chain was so thoroughly in its place that in the face of the most plausible objections made by Judge STEWART on behalf of the prisoner, the Court could not resist the offer to produce evidence. At first it was supposed that the Express Company was merely using its power in procuring witnesses, and that it was going to burden the case with superfluous testimony and consume the time of court and counsel to an extent beyond justification. Whoever indulged any such suspicion as this has been undeceived by this time, for Mr. SEWARD wasted no witness, and has not been prodigate with time. Now that the prosecution has rested his case, every person in the habit of witnessing legal proceedings in courts can comprehend the artistic manner in which the case has been managed by the company. Judge STEWART, with his usual keenness and quick comprehension of all the sims of opposing counsel, has done his utmost for the prisoner, but the carefully-digested style in which the witnesses for the prosecution were produced, in presence of the almost undoubted guilt of the prisoner, left him but little chance to canvass his prolific resources for what I suppose it is legitimate to call "the tricks and traps" of the law.

The first step taken this morning was by District-Attorney CARTER, who moved to amend the "information" against the prisoner, so as to insert the name of BENJAMIN P. SMITH, as being the owner of the gold watch produced yesterday, instead of WM. ATHERTON. The Court denied the motion.

Another motion was made by the prosecution to give the full names of the partners in the firm of CHAMBLEY & HATCH, who were losers by the robbery. This motion was granted, and the information amended by inserting the names of WILLIAM S. CHAMBLEY and WALTER T. HATCH.

Further testimony was produced by way of identification of the government notes which had been taken from the safes; also, showing that on the 7th January TRISTRAM was seen at the Stamford House, where he registered his name and that of a companion, as AUGUSTUS WALCOTT and EDWARD WALCOTT. The witness on this last point said that CLARK was not the person who was with TRISTRAM there. A small canvas bag of gold coin, amounting to $375, and a package of greenbacks amounting to $5,878 were identified by Mr. SANFORD, the General Superintendent of the Adams Express Company. It also appeared that when TRISTRAM and CLARK returned to the house of JOSIAH TRISTRAM, on Monday morning, they occupied themselves in burning papers in a stove which was in the room where they were. The foregoing were the main facts brought out to-day up to the time when the prosecution rested.

Mr. SHUPE, of counsel for the prisoner, then addressed the court, reminding the Judge that at the outset he had promised that if any delay should be necessary during the course of the trial, it would be granted. He said such a necessity had arisen, and it became his duty, in view of the difficulty of obtaining the presence of witnesses from New-York, not only to ask for an adjournment, but also for a commission to take the depositions of several witnesses in the City of New-York.

The Court granted an adjournment till Monday morning at 10½ o'clock.

During the interval the testimony of two or three witnesses will be taken in New-York for the purpose of proving that CLARK was not the man on the train on which the robbery took place. If the defence can prove this clearly, it will have the effect of throwing out one count in the "information." Mr. SHUPE assured the court that he really believed it in their power to prove that CLARK was in New-York on the Sunday night on which the robbery took place, and that he was not out of the city till the Monday following.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

"Reconstruction" can be properly understood only by those invalids and others, who use KENT'S EAST INDIAN COFFEE. For sale by all grocers. Wholesale depot No. 154 Reade-st.

Passengers Sailed.

FEB. 2—*In steamship Washington, for Bremen and Havre*—John A. Stevens, Jr., New-York; Baron Blanc, France; Mrs. John N. Williams, Society Hill, S. C.; Miss Dyett and servant, New-York; Mme. Bousquet, Miss Thomas, Philadelphia; N. M. Cornish, Mrs. Cornish, H. Horts, A. Sturmegger, Mr. Feigle, New-York; Mr. Beaudro, Mrs. Boudro, New-Orleans; Miss Giselle Fort, Mme. Baumont, Mrs. Paillier, Mrs. Klingenfeld, New-York; John A. King, Utica; E. Gonzalez, Havana; Mr. Adesar, California; Mr. Lucien, New-York; R. Pollak, Raf. Pollak, California; Mme. Mathey, France; Rev. Mr. John, Capt. Florentin Ferry, Lieut. Alex. Arnaud, Martin Haller, Alex. Arboin, Paul E. Lepron, Jules Lods, John de Heppe, John Guyron, Louis Renouard, Emile Legouer, T. Jinger.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Vera Cruz, from Vera Cruz and Havana—Santiago Zapia, F. Buschnagle, H. Robinson, D. Anschutz, J. Dowdle, B. Jones, Wm. H. Jones, M. Lasalle, A. Pierson. From Havana—Chas. L. Maxwell, M. Martinez, Jno. Patterson, M. C. O'Connor, F. Crispin.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 7 09 | Sun sets..... 5 20 | Moon rises... 9 27
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 9 54 | Gov. Island.10 43 | Hell Gate.... 12 05

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Feb. 2.

Cleared.

Steamships City of Boston, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool, John G. Dale; Propontis, (Br.,) Higginson, Liverpool, Tapscott Bros.; Hibernia, (Br.,) Craig, Glasgow, F. Macdonald & Co.; Germania, (Hamb.,) Ehlers, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.

Steamers Glaucus, Gale, Boston, Neptune Steamship Co.; Kennebec, Edwards, Philadelphia, Thorn & Tobias.

Ships Ellen Austin, French, Liverpool, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Ewa, Nelson, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; Uno, (Ital.,) Filippi, Cadiz and a market, J. B. Phillips & Son; Liverpool, Chamberlain, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; Southampton, Whitney, London, E. E. Morgan & Son.

Barks Juno, (Brem.,) Dewers, Bahia, E. Pavenstedt & Co.; Oceana, (Norw.,) Olson, Queenstown for orders, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Benefactor, Berry, Hong Kong, A. A. Low & Bro.; Annie, (Br.,) Hilton, Liverpool, W. F. Schmidt's Son.

Brigs John Stevens, Chase, Havana, T. A. R. Webster; Willis, (Br.,) Wood, Bristol, Eng., G. F. Bulley; Annie Collins, Corbett, Demerara, Miller & Houghton; Eunice, (Br.,) Peckwith, Arroyo, P. R., D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Eaglet, (Br.,) Terry, Rio Janeiro, G. S. Coit; Undine, Williams, Fernambuco, G. S. Coit; Mary Stewart, Dennison, Marseilles, Miller & Houghton; Wm. Nash, (Br.,) McBride, Halifax, D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Henry & Louise, Potter, Port-au-Prince, H. Becker & Co.

Schooners Lyndon, Shackleford, Eastport, Me., J. Boynton's Son & Co.; P. H. Burnett, Wilson, Wilmington, C. H. Pierson; Canima, Richardson, Savannah, I. B. Gager; Ozell, (Br.,) Bichcart, Para, James Bishop & Co.; New World, Cox, New-Haven, Rackett, Tooker & Taylor; Remington, Gregory, Portland, Rackett, Tooker & Taylor; J. Paine, Rich, Wilmington, N. L. McCready & Co.; R. M. Browning, Laughlin, New-Haven, M. Briggs & Co.; Forest Home, Thorne, Norfolk, M. Bedell; J. B. Meyers, Van Cleaf, Savannah, Bentley, Smith & Co.; A. J. Bentley, Withaus, Charleston, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Annie Eldridge, Holmes, Boston, Dewey & Hagan.

Arrived.

Steamship Etna, (Br.,) Tibbetts, Liverpool, Jan. 17, and Queenstown 18th, with mdse. and passengers to G. Dale.

Steamship Vera Cruz, Bowen, Vera Cruz Jan. 23, 3 P. M., and Havana 26th, noon, with mdse. and passengers to C. Charles A. Whitney.

Steamer Admiral, Nichols, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Thorn & Tobias.

Steamer Dirigo, Sherwood, Portland, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Washington, Chichester, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer Loralist, Hoffman, Savannah.

Bark Reindeer, (of New-Haven,) Wallington, Trinidad 16 da., with sugar, &c., to E. Trowbridge & Sons. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Emma Dean, (of Nassau, N. P.,) Kane, Matamoras 17 da., with mdse. to Smith & Dimmick.

Brig Maggie, (of Halifax, N. S.,) Vigus, Miragoane 12 da., with logwood, &c., to H. Becker & Co. Bark E. Murray sailed same day for New-York. Feb. 1, off Barnegat, saw a sunken schooner, with mast-heads about 12 feet above water and sail set.

Brig Aquidneck, (of Newport, R. I.,) Bigley, Mobile 17 da., with cotton to R. D. Hurlbut & Co. Has experienced very heavy weather.

Schr. Julia, (Br.,) Lowe, Wilmington, Ga., Jan. 31, with cotton to R. D. Hurlbut & Co. Had heavy weather.

Schr. Julia, (Br.,) Lowe, Wilmington, Ga., Jan. 31, with cotton to R. D. Hurlbut & Co. Had heavy weather.

Schr. Mary Ann, Kelly, Wilmington, Del., 2 da., with corn to Wm. Bryce & Co.

Schr. Henry Ingraham, Ingraham, Cedar Keys, 8 da., with cedar to Wm. Bryce & Co.

Schr. Ann Eliza, Hall, Charleston, S. C., 3 da., with cotton to R. D. Hurlbut & Co. Had